

First plants to vote accept Ford offer of 12% rises

The first three of the 23 Ford plants voting this week on whether, against their shop stewards' advice, they will accept the company's "final" offer of rises averaging 12 per cent decided by big majorities yesterday in favour of the agreement. The company regards the votes as a hopeful sign, but if most plants reject the offer the shop stewards will recommend a strike.

Large majorities seen as hopeful sign

Donald MacIntyre.
Editor-Reporter

Employees at three of Ford's plants voted by a big majority yesterday to accept the company's "final" pay offer of increases averaging 12 per cent. The meetings of 650 day-shift workers at the Dagenham KDF (Knocked Down) plant, 600 at a research and engineering centre at Dunton, Essex, and 10 at the Croydon components plant, were the first of the rises which will continue through this week.

None of the plants that voted yesterday is an assembly-line production centre, but the majority regarded the "over-whelming" majorities as each setting us as a hopeful sign that the offer will be accepted in a rest of the plants.

Senior shop stewards on Friday refused to recommend the pay offer, which will increase ratings by between 10.5 and 9 per cent. The union negotiators, in particular for the monotony of less skilled work on the production line was rejected by the company.

By contrast, the union claim for staff or line allowances to compensate in particular for the monotony of less skilled work on the production line was rejected by the company.

The planks at which stiff opposition to the agreement is thought most likely include the pay trim and assembly areas at Dagenham and Halewood.

It was clear after Friday's meeting that the main resistance among the senior stewards to the offer came from those in the Transport and General Workers' Union, which represents nearly 40,000 of the company's employees.

The 140m offer, by giving higher percentage increases to higher grades, with the highest going to toolmakers and other skilled maintenance men, goes some way towards restoring differentials for skilled employees.

At Dagenham 48 assembly-line workers who had been on strike over their demand that a foreman should be moved to another plant were told to return to work today.

The strike resulted in 3,000 workers being laid off and the production of 3,500 Cortinas being lost.

At Halewood 120 body-plant workers decided to remain on strike over the dismissal of a colleague who was said to have struck a supervisor.

Police back claim with advertising

Christopher Thomas.
Editor-Reporter

The Home Office was censured by the Police Federation yesterday of "dithering" for a 74 to 108 per cent pay rise for 120,000 officers up to a rank of chief inspector. The federation's leaders are to meet home Office officials this morning. The signs last night were that the officials will not want to discuss details of the claim.

Mr James Jardine, chairman of the federation, said his members would not be put off again if all we are going to discuss the time and place of the meeting, we are wasting time. I do not know of any union that would stand this treatment. Why should he have to put up with it?

The federation left the official side of the Police Council yesterday, saying it had no confidence in it as a negotiating base.

Mr Jardine, yesterday, appealed to Mr Rees to "do the Trade's mentality" in the Home Office, adding: "Will someone in authority wake up to the fact the police service is standing at a five-minute to midnight?"

The federation yesterday sued in national newspapers showing injured police officer, under heading: "One way to earn a week." The campaign is timed to have an impact today's talks. It cost £12,000, for every policeman injured past year.

The federation said the Home Office would be told that there is a "terrific groundswell" among policemen in favour of strike.

A committee under Lord Justice Edmund-Davies which looking into police negotiations machinery after the federation's withdrawal from the Police Council is expected to complete its inquiry by the end of the year. It will then go on to discuss working conditions. The federation's deputation will be seeing Mr Andrew, attorney-general, yesterday, with responsibility for police. Mr Andrew said: "If things do not right we shall be asking the Home Secretary very soon, and most probably we'll have to go and see the Home Minister."

Bargaining begins with hijackers after pilot is murdered

By Our Foreign Staff

Crack anti-terrorist police squads were believed to be on a West German Boeing 707 which touched down after dusk at Mogadishu airport last night near the runway where four gunmen were holding 86 hostages in a Lufthansa airliner.

Israeli radio monitors, who tracked the Boeing as it flew south towards Somalia, said it landed in almost total darkness using only navigation lights. Speculation was immediately aroused that an attempt would be made to storm the hijacked aircraft.

Before landing at Mogadishu, the Boeing 707 had been given clearance to land at Djibouti, north of Somalia, but decided not to do so. The pilot explained in a radio message to West Germany: "They are asking too many questions and want to know exactly what we are carrying and I cannot tell them."

Apparently needing to refuel, the Boeing touched down instead in the Saudi Arabian Red Sea port of Jiddah before heading south to Mogadishu.

During the day the hijackers had put back various threats to blow up the aircraft—a Boeing 737—after direct negotiations

In a message of condolence to the pilot's family, the Pope said: If it would be useful, we would offer our own person for the liberation of the hostages. We appeal to the conscience of the hijackers that they should refrain from this cruel undertaking.



Schumann, aged 37, emerged in Aden, and was reported by the correspondent there of the Iraqi News Agency.

South Yemeni authorities tried to prevent the aircraft from landing after its flight from Dubai on Sunday. But if made a rough landing on sandy ground and its undercarriage was damaged.

When the hijackers insisted on leaving Aden, Captain Schumann argued that it could not safely take off. There was a violent argument, and the pilot was shot after the Boeing had lifted off, the Iraqi correspondent said.

Soon after arriving in Somalia, the body of the pilot was brought down and taken away in a Somali ambulance. West German officials in Bonn said the dead pilot had not been formally identified, but that a pocket book containing the name of Captain Schumann's wife, Monica, was found on the body.

The story of the shooting of the pilot, Captain Jürgen

They want the release from West German prisons of 11 terrorists, including some of the country's most dangerous Baader-Meinhof killers, bombers and bank robbers.

Two Palestinians serving life sentences in Turkey for an attack last year which killed four passengers boarding an Israeli airlines must also be freed.

A total ransom of \$15m (about £8m) is also demanded.

The Lufthansa airliner was hijacked on a flight from Palma de Majorca, Spain, to Frankfurt last week. It stopped in Rome, Cyprus and Bahrain for refuelling stops before landing in the Gulf emirates of Dubai and Sharjah.

A leading article in *The Times* of February 14, 1942, said: "Vice-Admiral Ciliax has succeeded where the Duke of Medina Sidonia failed. Nothing more mortifying to the pride of sea power has happened in home waters since the seventeenth century."

The Yemens gave the hijackers an unexpected hostile reception and after refuelling, the jet took off for Mogadishu across the Red Sea in the Horn of Africa.

Worldwide terrorist organization; photograph; and German reaction, page 7

Code failing kept the Scharnhorst dash secret

By Peter Hennessy and Harry Golombok

The "Channel dash" in February, 1942, by the battleships Scharnhorst and Gneisenau and the heavy cruiser Prinz Eugen was one of the tactical triumphs of the Second World War and a commanding setback for the Royal Navy.

A leading article in *The Times* of February 14, 1942, said: "Vice-Admiral Ciliax has succeeded where the Duke of Medina Sidonia failed. Nothing more mortifying to the pride of sea power has happened in home waters since the seventeenth century."

The Government's explanation at the time was that the Royal Air Force had failed to detect the ships until they were well into the Channel. A first glance at the Enigma messages which were opened to the public yesterday at the Public Record Office, Key-suggests that, in reality, on the critical days of February 10 and 11, "Ultra" as the material was known, let down British intelligence.

Enigma traffic for February 12 and 13 was broken about a day after its initial intercept. But vital intelligence was still available from supplemented information from dockyard spies in Brest, whence the ships emerged just before midnight on February 11, failed to arrive from the Ultra source.

From the papers the tentative conclusion (the time available for research at the press preview permits no firmer statement) is that codes for February 10 and 11 were not broken until February 15. The ciphers changed codes every 24 hours at midnight.

Another impression gleaned from the documents is that cipher traffic was kept to a minimum on those days, thus making the codebreakers' job infinitely more difficult.

Mr Golombok, at the time a member of the team of codebreakers cracking German naval signals in Hut 8 at Bletchley Park, and now chess correspondent of *The Times*, recalls that intercepts for February 10 and 11 were eventually broken by one of the mathematicians in the group. In difficult cases, where it was found impossible to devise an appropriate programme, the work was eventually done manually rather than by one of the early computers known as "bombs".

From about January 19, however, Ultra had been providing clues for the Admiralty's Operational Intelligence Centre in the Citadel at Horse Guards' Parade. Minesweeper forces in the Channel, Vice-Admiral Ciliax assuming his command in Brest, and material from dockyard spies, gave the distinct impression that a break-out could be imminent.

These meetings are private and on this occasion it was not thought necessary to vary the usual practice of announcing the fruits of their deliberations on the following Monday. The court's decision is a one-existence refusal to stay the New York Appeals Court's ruling.

The Port Authority can formally appeal to the Supreme Court, and will doubtless do so, but if Concorde is safely using Kennedy airport during

US Supreme Court go-ahead for Concorde

From Patrick Brogan
Washington, Oct 17

The Supreme Court ruled this morning that Concorde may land at Kennedy Airport, New York. British Airways and Air France have announced that commercial services with Concorde will begin on November 22 and hope to send a first proving flight to New York on Wednesday.

A series of lower courts in New York had ruled that the Port Authority of New York and New Jersey was acting illegally in refusing to allow the Anglo-French supersonic airliner to land. In a final ruling 10 days ago, the New York Appeals Court ordered the Port Authority to permit Concorde to land immediately and it was this decision that the Authority took to the Supreme Court.

The Authority asked that the New York court's ruling should be suspended until a formal appeal could be filed, heard and decided by the Supreme Court. This would have taken many more months.

Justice Thurgood Marshall, the Supreme Court judge responsible for the New York circuit, issued a stay of the appeal court's order on October 7, asked the airlines to submit their views, and presented the case to a meeting of the full court at their regular Friday conference.

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Continued on page 8, col 6

Continued on page 8, col 6

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Delays at Heathrow as fog returns

A combination of fog and the air traffic control assistants' strike affected all three terminal buildings at Heathrow airport, London, yesterday.

Before the fog, which had disrupted Heathrow flights for three days, returned last night the air traffic controllers managed to get away all the day's scheduled flights. But because flights had been halted until mid-morning, flights have missed their allocated time.

The controllers have had to struggle to fit the day's flights into a drastically shortened period, leading to cumulative delays. Last night, passengers faced delays of up to eight hours.

In terminals two the number of passengers entering the departure lounge was restricted. An official said: "It is physically impossible to get any more in."

Some passengers had to stand on the road outside the terminal. Others sat inside or lay on the floor.

Many lifts and escalators in the terminals are out of order because of a nationwide strike by lift engineers seeking a pay increase. Mr Ian Staples, from Beckenham, Kent, said: "We are treated like cattle."

The congestion worsened when baggage loaders working for KLM Royal Dutch Airlines walked out for the second time in three days to discuss working conditions. Two KLM flights were grounded and crowds of frustrated passengers gathered at check-in desks.

Five fishermen were stranded

by fog yesterday for 20 hours in small boats on Rutland water.

Fog which re-formed in central, eastern and southern England last night is expected to recur in the next two days (forecasts, page 2).

Speed limits were reduced to 30 mph on the M4 motorway last night because of dense fog in the Thames Valley.

Road accidents brought a police warning that many drivers were travelling too fast. The RAC said visibility was down to five yards in some places. In Essex the police set up a convoy system for traffic using the A12 between Dedham and Brentwood.

Airline officials at Heathrow feared that the backlog of flights and the effect of the air traffic control assistants' strike would continue to cause crowded terminals.

At one stage yesterday morning Hurn airport, at Christchurch, Dorset, was the only one operating in the United Kingdom. The airport handled 18 passenger aircraft from Europe, which had been diverted from Heathrow and Gatwick.

Hundreds of passengers were stranded on the Isle of Wight when British Rail was forced to cancel its ferry service to Portsmouth because of dense fog in the Solent.

Fourteen cows were killed when a passenger train ploughed into a herd of cattle on the Nottingham to Lincoln line near Newark, Nottinghamshire, in thick fog yesterday. Five fishermen were stranded

Tower Bridge's corroded girders to be replaced

By a Staff Reporter

Tower Bridge, London, which takes the weight of 11,000 lorries a day, is to be strengthened at a cost of £450,000.

A scheme to replace corroded girders along the edges of the 83-year-old bridge was approved yesterday by the City of London Court of Common Council.

"Over the years, water has penetrated the stone work and affected the steel girders, although these are not part of the main support structure of

Queen's plea attacked

The Queen's appeal for Canadian unity, which she made in a televised speech in Ottawa last night, was fiercely denounced by Mr René Lévesque, the Quebec Premier. He said her call was "nothing more than a hand-me-down speech from (Mr Pierre) Trudeau," the Canadian Prime Minister.

Yesterday the Duke criticized the "dictatorship of licence" in today's society.

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Refusal to testify

A fourth white woman has been given a jail sentence for refusing to testify against Mrs Winnie Mandela, whose husband, Mr Nelson Mandela, is serving a life sentence for alleged revolutionary activities in South Africa.

Page 3

Protecting oil rigs

Units of the Special Air Service Regiment have arrested together with several others outside a Prague court, where four leading human rights activists went on trial. One of the four pleaded guilty to having aided the smuggling to the west of "anti-state" articles. The other three appeared to stand their ground and pleaded not guilty.

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Award of house

The Court of Appeal made clear that the rights of divorced couples to the matrimonial home are not always equal or even near it. It awarded a former wife, left with four children, the whole house.

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Prague dissident trial

Pavel Kohout, the Czechoslovak writer, was arrested together with several others outside a Prague court, where four leading human rights activists went on trial. One of the four pleaded guilty to having aided the smuggling to the west of "anti-state" articles. The other three appeared to stand their ground and pleaded not guilty.

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Features, page 9 and 16

Robert Fisk on the problems of the Arabs in the path to Geneva; Ronald Frew on Sardinian prison; Ending the stigma of illegitimacy, by Vanora Leigh

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ME NEWS

nion seeks
ridlington
junction
against TUC

Donald Macintyre
Our Reporter
The TUC's authority to rule
recruitment disputes between
affiliated unions is being challenged by the 45,000
members of Engineers' and
Aerospace Association (EMA).
It yesterday served a writ
of summons, thus widening
implications of its struggle
against 300 professional
engineers at GEC Reactor
Department, Wetherstone, near
Birmingham.

The association seeks to re-
strict TUC disputes committee
rulings so that the engineers
can be represented by the
Independent Union of
Engineering Workers (Technical
Administrative and Super-
visory Staff).

The EMA, which has asked
Advisory, Conciliation and
Arbitration Service to review
it under section II of the
Employment Protection Act,
is suspending and in the
resort expulsion from the
TUC for refusing to accept that

High Court declaration
which if granted could
diminish the TUC's effective-
ness as the final arbitrator of
disputes covering membership
terms between unions. Its
first step is to ask for an inter-
im injunction ordering
the TUC to set aside the dis-
putes committee ruling until a
hearing is held.

The EMA was formed earlier
this year when leaders of the
Electrical Power Engineers'
association decided to open
its membership outside its
existing base in the power
industry. The case is
seen as a test of
the association's right to
have professional engineers
on its managers in those com-
panies where rival unions
already enjoy recognition.

John Lyons, general
secretary of EMA, said
yesterday: "Instigating legal pro-
ceedings against the TUC is the
thing the EMA has ever
had to do but we feel we

have been left with no alterna-

tives we were to accept

an humiliating defeat at the

hands of a disputes committee

which from the begin-
ning we have believed repre-
sented a miscarriage of

justice." The association says the dis-
putes committee ruling should
be seen in its favour, be-
cause it claims it has re-
duced nearly 40 per cent
professional engineers in the
and grades at GEC. When
compared with only 15
out who had joined AUEW

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out who had joined AUEW

and its instructions to
make a declaration that the TUC
is also seeking

declaration that the TUC
is also seeking</p

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Whatever the reason—for many old people it's just as well that it does. It is a sad thought that nowadays, even with a diminished appetite.

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A donation of £25 provides much needed equipment for a Centre; £5 will send 25 meals abroad, while £150 will not only help a Day Centre, it will also put the name of a loved one on the Dedication Plaque in the Day Centre.

Your donation is desperately needed to help the lonely and the housebound. So please use the FREEPOST facility and address your gift to: Hon Treasurer, The Rt Hon Lord Maybury-King, Help the Aged, Room 18, FREEPOST 30, London W1E 7JZ. (No stamp needed).

* Please let us know if you would like your gift used for a particular purpose.

HOME NEWS

Court says former wife to have whole house

The rights of divorced couples to the matrimonial home are not always equal, or even near it. The Court of Appeal made clear yesterday. It awarded a former wife, left with four children, the whole house.

Lord Justice Ormrod said the concept of equality was elusive. In that case, if the couple's £10,000 interest in their house, bought solely in the husband's name in 1963, was divided, neither would have enough to buy another property. In addition, the former husband, a police officer, had police accommodation.

The court allowed an appeal by Mrs Mary Hanlon, aged 44, community nurse, of Trinity Lane, Weddington Cross, Hertfordshire, from an order that the house be sold in five years' time when the youngest child reaches 17, and the proceeds be then divided with her former husband.

The court ordered the former husband, Mr Peter Hanlon, aged 49, living in a police house in Bush Hill Park, Enfield, to transfer the house to her absolutely.

In exchange it reduced maintenance payments to the two youngest children, aged 14 and 12, to a nominal sum. He makes no payment to his working wife or to his two elder children, both over 18.

Lord Justice Stamp said the difficulty concerning the matrimonial home after divorce when its sale would not realize enough to provide a roof for both parties "haunts the courts almost every day".

Lord Justice Ormrod said that if that house was sold and the proceeds divided the result would be that both Mrs Hanlon and later Mr Hanlon, would probably be housed by the local authority.

The order appealed from had been made by Mr Justice Rees "almost in despair at solving the problem". He had described it as "the normal order".

By Hugh Clayton
Uniforms for all occasions: The Prince of Wales, who is starting a tour of the United States and Australia today, in the uniforms of (left to right) a colonel of the Welsh Guards, tunic order, a colonel of the Welsh Guards, frock coat, a commander in the Royal Navy and a wing commander in the RAF. The Prince, who was photographed in

Guards, tunic order, a colonel of the Welsh Guards, frock coat, a commander in the Royal Navy and a wing commander in the RAF. The Prince, who was photographed in

the Grand Hall, Windsor Castle, will be in America until October 30 and in Australia from November 1 to 11. In America he will visit Georgia and stay with the governor. In Australia,

among other things, he will launch a silver jubilee pop music record album and attend a gala at Sydney Opera House. He will meet as many young people as possible.

Cod will share herring's fate in N Sea, fishermen say

By Hugh Clayton

London: "There has been wholesale slaughter on the Dogger Bank in the past three months. The North Sea is full of small codling and these are being caught off to fisheries factories in Denmark."

Fishermen insist that the Government's claim to an exclusive 12-mile limit for Britain is inadequate. Mr Jonathan Hall, president of the British Fishing Federation, said that an exclusive 50-mile zone was the least they could accept.

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Church lawyers uncertain over policy on woman who officiated in England

By Clifford Longley
Religious Affairs Correspondent

Twice in the past seven days a woman ordained as a priest in the Episcopal (Anglican) Church in America has conducted Holy Communion services in Anglican churches in England, it was disclosed yesterday.

The regulations in force in the Church of England do not, however, automatically recognize her ordination for service in England. In conservative quarters she is regarded as not only unauthorized but invalidly ordained, and hence still a lay woman.

Under regulations that apply throughout the Anglican Communion, a priest ordained in one province is expected to seek permission to officiate from the local archbishop when visiting another province. Permission in Miss Palmer's case was neither sought nor granted.

The Rev Alison Palmer, who held a "Communion service" in a Unitarian church in London last autumn, celebrated Holy Communion in a parish church in Manchester last Tuesday and in Newcastle upon Tyne on Sunday.

After publicity in *The Guardian* over last Tuesday's event the Bishop of Manchester, the Right Rev Patrick Rodger, issued a statement regarding "these unlawful proceedings".

The Archbishop of York, Dr Blanch, consulted the Bishop of Manchester, and a spokesman for him said later that "actions of this sort are counter-productive and what we want is rational and balanced discussion of the whole matter".

The Church of England has put off until November next year any further decision about the ordination of women, having decided so far merely that there are no fundamental objections to their ordination.

The Episcopal church, in full communion with the Archbishop of Canterbury, admits

women to the priesthood, and Miss Palmer is the first known woman priest ordained legally elsewhere to be invited to take a Communion service in the Church of England.

The regulations in force in the Church of England do not, however, automatically recognize her ordination for service in England. In conservative quarters she is regarded as not only unauthorized but invalidly ordained, and hence still a lay woman.

The authorities considered that a bishop could bring a charge through the church courts alleging that an incompliant behaviour amounted to "conduct unbecoming a clergyman".

It is unlawful under the Act of Uniformity, 1662, for someone who has not been properly ordained according to law to "presume" to celebrate Holy Communion, but again there is no penalty.

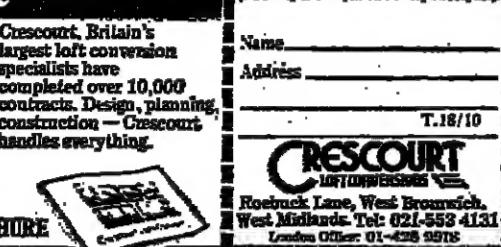
The incumbent would have to be convicted of conduct unbecoming a clergyman by his participation in such a service, and his consent for such use of a church building.

However, the authorities are divided on whether such a complaint would be likely to be upheld in view of the decision of the general synod in 1975 that there was no fundamental objection to the ordination of women. The only other course open would appear to be a High Court injunction preventing a service from taking place.

The House of Bishops of the Church of England decided last year that no bishop would recognize women priests ordained overseas until the general synod had considered the matter again.

Lending article, page 17

EXTRA BEDROOM in your loft



Our food (and our children's food) must not be given away.

Next week, on the 24-25th, your Government is attempting, possibly for the last time, to set in train serious negotiations with the EEC countries on the future of one of our most valuable food resources.

The waters around our islands, and the North Sea in particular, are the world's most prolific fish pond, one of our richest natural assets, a vital source of food, and jobs, and a major contributor to the balance of payments.

Britain's pond provides more than 60% of the so called "EEC pond" which currently yields around 3,000,000 tonnes of fish a year. Properly cared for, it could, within five years, yield more than 5,000,000 tonnes, worth more than £2,000,000,000.

What is more, that would be £2,000,000,000 a year for ever. Unlike the oil and gas, the fish resource, properly cared for, will follow its natural cycle of reproduction and will not run out.

On the basis of that 60% contribution of waters, Britain should reasonably expect the same share of that £2,000,000,000. A claim further enhanced by the fact that we are Europe's predominant fishing nation with the biggest food fish market and the biggest fleet and shore based industry in addition to owning the major share of the resources.

But Britain is in danger of losing its rightful share and, even more alarmingly, the waters and the fish within them are not being properly cared for.

Despite our predominance, and the fact that we have lost more in distant waters than the other European states and have little to gain from access to their own largely barren waters, the rest of the community would deny us our fair share in pursuit of their objective of unrestrained access to our fish by making it the community's only common resource.

In addition, Britain's pond is being pillaged. Too many fish are being caught, many of them before they mature and are able to reproduce. The resource is dwindling under the pressure of the present "free-for-all" resulting from the lack of a fair and responsible European fisheries policy and, unlike Britain, the proper policing and enforcement of catch regulations by other member states.

To ensure that Britain gets her fair share and, above all, that the fish stocks are adequately restored and conserved, British fishermen claim there

is only one solution. It is, as the rest of the world has already demonstrated, to give the coastal state exclusive control over a wide band around its own shores. That is why Britain claims a 50 mile exclusive zone within its own 200 mile limit.

It is the only certain method of exercising the degree of control required to establish what should be caught by whom (and how) and, above all, ensuring that such a conservation regime is fully enforced; but once such control is out of the hands of those most interested (the coastal state), abuse, as present events prove, is inevitable.

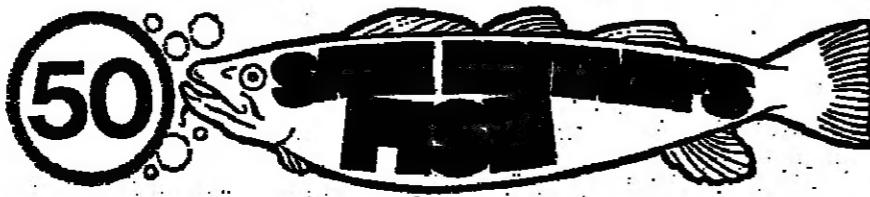
If the Government fails to obtain an exclusively controlled 50 mile zone for Britain, these are the likely results:

1. A continuation of the present gross over-fishing with a quickening in the pace of decline in the stocks as ever more immature fish are caught and the sea's life cycle is cut off in its juvenile stages.
2. The creeping unemployment in the British catching industry, and the shore based industries that support it in the ratio of six jobs on shore to every one at sea, will become even greater.
3. As the disappearing herring already graphically demonstrates, our waters become a maritime desert, the other EEC countries as well as Britain will suffer. With less fish available for British and European housewives, what there is will inevitably become more expensive. We will have to make up with imports - if we can afford them.
4. If we give it all away, there will be no hope of Britain ever getting its fair share of its own fish again. We will miss out on a £2,000,000,000 catch that in perpetuity would not only support our own and the European markets but, from the world's richest fish pond, open up new opportunities in world markets too.

With an exclusively controlled 50 mile fishing zone all this could be avoided. Future supplies of varied, reasonably priced, good quality fish would be assured.

That is why it is essential that the Government speaks up for us vigorously and uncompromisingly next week.

We must have a 50 mile exclusive fishing zone



British Fishing Federation, National Federation of Trawler Officers Guilds, National Federation of Fishermen's Organisations, Scottish Fishermen's Federation.

Warning about glass-fibre bonnets on Minis

Motorists who fit glass-fibre bonnets on old Minis are running an accident risk, a British Leyland expert said yesterday.

Mr Robert Debo-Jones, an expert on chassis structures at Leyland's Longbridge factory, told magistrates at Redbridge, London, that it was possible that the car's handling might be affected.

Peter William Weyell, aged 30, of Spalding, Lincolnshire, was charged with driving a car in a dangerous condition. He was fined £10 after admitting he had driven from not guilty to guilty.

Police Constable Vernon Prichard said he and a colleague from Scotland Yard's accident prevention unit stopped Mr Weyell in Dagenham in April. They found the metal bonnet of his Mini had been replaced by glass fibre. He noted the car had been test driven and found to badly understeer because of the modification.

"At 40 miles an hour the front end of the car tended to break away", he said. "Even at lower speed the car would roll. In a crash the engine could go into the passenger compartment. The bonnet was held on only by hinges to the front frame and rubber clips on the side".

The officer said that when an integral part of a car was removed the whole vehicle became structurally unsafe. "It is like an egg, it is strong only because of its shape. If you slice the shell in half you slice off the strength".

Mr Weyell said the bonnet was the second he had fitted. The first had split in two in a crash.

The Department of Transport said circulars warning car testing stations about potential dangers from replacement fibre bonnets would be issued.

Car driver sought

Detectives investigating the murder of Mrs Vanessa Raven, aged 22, who was found drowned in the bath in her home in Leigh-on-Sea, Essex, last Friday, are seeking the driver of a light, two-door saloon car seen parked near the house. A special team will start checking thousands of cars today.

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The Times Special Report

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HOME NEWS

Government considers allocating more money to maintain local adult literacy projects

By Diana Gledhill
Education Correspondent

The Government is considering helping local authorities to provide courses for adults who cannot read or write, in line with recommendations by the Adult Literacy Resource Agency which it published today.

Without some specific financial allocation from central government, the continuing provision for adult literacy would be "gravely endangered", the agency says. It is due to be abandoned when the two-year grant of £2m runs out at the end of March.

Since the agency was set up in 1974, more than 100,000 adults have received tuition. In the 12 months since last March nearly 40,000 adults began tuition. A survey of one week in February showed a total of 59,598 students in adult literacy classes and 3,410 more on waiting lists.

Clearly the establishment of the agency had been invaluable in stimulating the growth and provision for adult literacy by local authorities and voluntary organisations, the report says. But separate funding for adult literacy through the agency is "ineffective", it argues.

Local authorities should accept responsibility for adult literacy as an integral part of adult education services. But the increasing numbers of students (200,000 applicants a week as a result of BBC programmes alone) could tax the resources of local authorities severely, it says.

It therefore recommends specific central government grants to ensure an adequate service in each area.

The report says that although nearly all authorities give adult literacy classes, price, cost, or hours cut provision diversity or by increasing students' fees. There was a wide disparity. Some authorities had allocated more than £75,000 to adult literacy last year, others had provided less than £3,000.

When asked to comment on their expected provision after March 1978, 42 of the 104 authorities in England and Wales said they hoped to maintain their service at its present level, but nine expressed serious concern in connection with the cessation of central funding will be calamitous" to "the service may have to be withdrawn".

While 63 authorities make no charge to literacy students, 41

charge fees that ranged last year from 50p to £7.50 a year, although many waive all or part of the fees in special cases, such as the unemployed.

The agency is anxious that potential students should be deterred because of the costs.

It is also concerned about the building up of waiting lists for literacy courses in some areas. Waiting lists are dangerous, it says. Unless contact is maintained with those on the waiting list and action is taken within a reasonable time, the need may often never to be heard of again.

Of £782,650 spent by the agency last year, £140,393 went to 65 voluntary organisations, for which the outlook after March is particularly bleak.

The report strongly urges central government help for those organisations.

Adult Literacy: Developments in 1976-77 (Stationery Office, £1.50).

Long-term strategy urged

By a Staff Reporter

The Government is criticized in a report by the British Association of Settlements and Social Action Centres (BAS) for not developing a coherent long-term strategy for tackling adult literacy in Britain.

The report, published yesterday, calls for further central government funding of literacy services. Present government funding is due to end next March and that report expresses the fear that many local autho-

rities will not provide adequate tuition.

Mr Alan Wells, one of the authors of the report, said yesterday that there were about two million illiterate people in Britain.

The report maintains that the Government has responded to the question by "short-term piecemeal measures".

Adult Literacy: A continuing need (British Association of Settlements and Social Action Centres, 7 Exton Street, London, 75p).

Hearing of charges against police chief starts

From Our Correspondent

The hearing of disciplinary charges against Mr Stanley Parr, Lancashire's suspended chief constable, opened in private at Preston yesterday. Only those involved in the proceedings were present. They included a shorthand writer, who will produce a transcript of the evidence.

Mr Parr, aged 60, who was suspended on full pay in June, arrived accompanied by his counsel, Mr Michael Maguire, QC, and other legal representatives. The tribunal is headed by Mr Strick Bennett, QC, of the Midlands and Oxford circuit, who is assisted by Mr A. F. Nicoll, former Chief Constable

Football fan battered man to death

From Our Correspondent

Paul Fell, a Manchester United supporter, kicked and battered a defenceless drunken man to death after his team had lost, it was alleged at Lincoln Crown Court yesterday.

He repeatedly smashed his boot into the man's face and carried on the attack with a stick, Mr John Owen, QC, for prosecution, said. The attack was so vicious that the stick broke as it smashed into Mr George Kapitany's face. As the man, a Hungarian, lay dying, Mr Owen added, Mr Fell stripped him naked except for his socks and stole £3 and his watch.

Mr Fell, aged 18, of Ravensdale Avenue, Mansfield, Nottinghamshire, pleaded guilty to murdering Mr Kapitany, aged 46, and was ordered to be detained at Her Majesty's pleasure.

Mr Owen said that Mr Fell had told the police: "I knocked him down and started kicking him. I smashed all his face in. I must have kicked him about 20 times. I just lost my temper and did not know what I was doing."

Probation officers' criticism ill informed, solicitors say

An allegation of incompetence against solicitors, made at the weekend in evidence to the Royal Commission on Legal Services by the London branch of the National Association of Probation Officers, was described yesterday by Mr Jeffrey Gordon, information officer of the British Legal Association, as a "monstrous piece of vicious, under-researched and unjustified generalization".

Mr Gordon said: "As practising solicitors we are tired of

being the Aunt Sallies of legally unqualified organizations presenting ill-informed evidence to the royal commission.

"The London branch of the probation officers' national association must surely know that solicitors do not have prior notice of arrest; clients come to solicitors late in the day; granting of legal aid is sometimes delayed, and arrangements cannot be made to see defendants because of restricted visiting conditions in London prisons."

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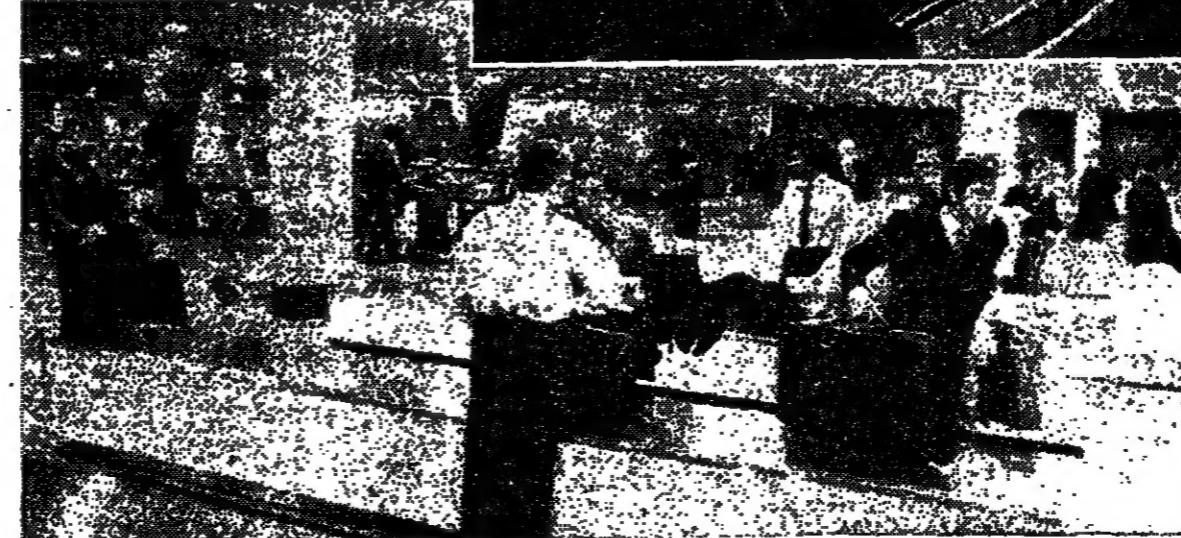
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HOME NEWS

Army units on standby in event of a terrorist attack on oil installations, author says

By Peter Evans
Home Affairs Correspondent
Units of The Special Air Service Regiment have helicopters and Hercules air transports on permanent standby in the event of terrorist attacks on Britain's North Sea oil rigs or pipelines, according to a book published today.

The author, Mr Paul Wilkinson, senior lecturer in politics at University College, Cardiff, told me that the defence of oil installations at sea had been put higher on the agenda as the result of security talks between EEC countries.

These have been held between Mr Rees, Home Secretary, and his counterparts in other EEC countries, as well as between police chiefs. Mr Wilkinson said that the Royal Navy had also developed a much closer interest in low intensity operations and anti-surveillance than was the case two or three years ago. The protection of rigs was being given more resources as an inter-Service task.

The use of advisers from the SAS in handling the South Moluccan terrorists in Holland

was cited as an example of European cooperation when Mr Rees met Community ministers in London in June.

The precedent is likely to be followed in other EEC countries when terrorists attack. After the June meeting Mr Rees foresaw a need for co-operation in preventing the theft of nuclear materials and protecting "nuclear power stations".

Mr Wilkinson says in his book that there were at least ten attacks on nuclear installations in Western Europe between 1969 and 1975, eight of them involving the placing of explosives. In March 1976, European officials said that since March 1969, there had been 175 acts of violence or threats against nuclear installations in the United States.

Mr Wilkinson says: "There is little doubt that sufficient quantities of enriched uranium and plutonium could be obtained to make possible the manufacture of a primitive nuclear device."

Terrorism and the Liberal State (The Macmillan Press Ltd, hardcover, £7.95, paperback £2.95).

skills and training to control riots. "Shields, riot control helmets, water cannon and tear gas, which are the stock-in-trade of many American and continental European police forces, are going to be needed extensively in Britain in coming decades."

"The unpleasant fact is that unless resources such as these are made rapidly and widely available to our police, the latter simply will not have the level of minimal force necessary to contain riots and disturbances that are likely to occur."

"It would be in circumstances where the police were clearly unable to cope that a government would be likely to take the grave step of calling in the Army to aid the civil power in a widening range of situations of disorder." Alternatively, there might be some political pressure in favour of establishing a special third force to deal with the disorders that they would prove politically irresistible."

According to Leyland figures, the 2300 is faster than the 2600 in 11.5 seconds and the 2600 in 10.7 seconds, and the respective top speeds are 114 and 119 mph. Touring fuel consumption

Rover adds to its successful range

By Peter Waymark
Motoring Correspondent

Two additional versions of the much-acclaimed Rover are announced today by Leyland Cars. Six-cylinder 2300 and 2600 models join the 3500 V8, which has won a string of awards, including the "Car of the Year" title, since it was launched 18 months ago. The new cars go on sale immediately and replace the former Rover 2200/2500 range, which are being phased out after production runs of 14 years.

The Rover 2300 and 2600 are powered by a new six-cylinder, in-line engine of 2350 cc and 2597 cc. It is the first completely new engine to be developed by Leyland since the formation of the company nine years ago, with an aluminium cylinder head, overhead cam-shaft and twin carburettors.

According to Leyland figures, the 2300 is faster than the 2600 in 11.5 seconds and the 2600 in 10.7 seconds, and the respective top speeds are 114 and 119 mph. Touring fuel consumption



The successful Rover shape, now offered in 2300 and 2600 (above) versions.

is said to be about 25 miles to the gallon on each model.

The new cars have the same five-door bodyshell as the 3500, but power steering, tinted glass and halogen foglamps are optional rather than standard items. The 2600 shares the five-speed gearbox of the 3500 and the 2300 has a four-speed version of the same box. The self-leveling rear suspension is carried over from the 3500.

To exploit the full potential of the Rover—thought to be one of the most popular cars in Britain recently by one of its main commercial competitors, the German Audi 100—When I drove the new car, I was impressed by the smooth and quiet running of the six-cylinder engines.

is increased by £317 to £6,800, and it now costs £2,000 more than at its launch last year.

Leyland expect the new models to account for two-thirds of Rover sales eventually, and hope that the smaller engines will attract buyers on the Continent, where car tax is related to engine capacity.

The 3,500 has been joined in Britain recently by one of its main commercial competitors, the German Audi 100. When I drove the new car, I was impressed by the smooth and quiet running of the six-cylinder engines.

Tory MP will argue closed shop test case

By a Staff Reporter
Mr Jonathan Aitken, Conservative MP for Thanet East, will present a constituency at an industrial tribunal today in which he regards as a test case of closed shop legislation.

He will tell the tribunal at Ashford, Kent, that Mr Kenneth Frederick Edwards, of Broadstairs, lost his job because he refused to join a trade union. Mr Aitken will contend that it was an unfair dismissal.

Mr Edwards, aged 40, worked for more than four and a half years as a skilled machinist, earning £4,000 a year, at the Sandbach Manufacturing Company, a department of the Ford Motor Company.

Mr Aitken said Mr Edwards had come to him because he had no job and no financial resources.

Mr Edwards signed a closed shop agreement with the Amalgamated Engineering Union (AEPU), the Amalgamated Union of Engineering Workers, the General and Municipal Workers' Union and the Bedlamshire Society. Mr Edwards returned "on grounds of sincere personal belief" to John's Union.

Aitken said the company offered to rehire him and to pay a sum of money equivalent to his union fees into the funds of the AEPU, the unions refused the offer. Mr Aitken said Mr Edwards lost his job on March 31.

Mr Aitken, who has a degree in law, was a member of the Cognac Standing Committee that considered the Trade Unions and Labour Relations (Amendment) Bill, which legislated for the closed shop. "This is a new law which turns around the law of dismissal and the closed shop. I am going to argue that the agreement at the company is defective," he said.

Beer again for FOX and GOOSE

Bellarmine will be renamed to the Fox and Goose public house in Birmingham next week, a statement from Anheuser-Busch and the Transport and General Workers' Union said yesterday.

The public house has been waiting for 26 months after drinkers refused to deliver beer to customers with the present manager's predecessor.

The statement said there was an improved understanding between the company and the union.

Europe's biggest 'battery' is inside a mountain

Regional report

John Chartres

Llanberis

Unusual features about the power station being constructed inside a mountain at Llanberis include the prospect of two buses being able to pass in the tunnels below the 2,500ft Elidyr Fawr and the fact that some £30m is being spent because digging holes in a mountain and letting water through them is the most effective way to store electricity.

The Central Electricity Generating Board, which considers the scheme "one of the most exciting and challenging energy projects in the world", says its power station underneath a mountain within a National Park may become a tourist attraction with up to 10,000 visitors a day.

That is no wild estimate. During a recent open day to show visitors the early stages of construction, 10,500 people turned up. Llanberis is already something of a shrine for industrial archaeologists, with its slate quarry museum almost alongside the project for a "pumped storage" power station.

Man has devised many ways of generating electricity but few ways of storing it that go much beyond the traditional battery.

Some 20 years ago, however,

least smoothing over the discrepancies between the steady output from bigger and bigger power stations and the fluctuating demand of consumers who do unscientific things like switching off their lights when they go to bed and rushing to put on electric kettles during a natural break in a television programme.

The idea was to use spare power when demand was low to pump water up the side of a mountain and run it down again through a hydroelectric generator when demand was high.

One of the world's first such storage stations was built 15 miles away from Llanberis at Ffestiniog, in the 1960s, and has worked successfully since.

Many have been built abroad but this project at Dinorwic, due in operation by 1982, is breaking records through sheer size and complexity.

are being dug into the old, grim quarry faces, the work seems to be improving the scenery.

The scheme is providing 2,500 well paid jobs in a high unemployment area, nine out of 10 of them going to local people.

Once the scheme is built it will only need a handful of people to run it, but local opinion is that a good job for arid the diameter of those of the London Underground; nearly 15 million tons of rock is being excavated and when the station is working nearly 1,500 million gallons of water will circulate between the lakes.

Great care is being taken of the fish. Lyn Peris is the habitat of the elusive charr and the task for Dr Alastair Rogers, senior environmental officer, will be to transfer them to a new home at Ffynnon Llugwy, in the next valley.

Objections from environmentalists when the scheme was first mooted have dwindled faster than those associated with most large technological developments in areas of scenic beauty.

Llanberis has been noted not

only for its beauty but also for the hideousness of the remains of the Dinorwic slate quarries, and since the tunnels

Vaccination less likely for girls at private schools

By Our Health Services Correspondent

Girls from professional families are more likely not to be vaccinated against rubella (German measles), which causes deafness and other disabilities in babies if it is contracted by mothers in early pregnancy, the National Deaf Children's Society said in its annual report yesterday.

The society, which is campaigning to persuade young women to be vaccinated against the disease, suggests that one explanation of the low number was that those girls were more likely to attend independent schools and were therefore excluded from the schools health service vaccination programme.

That was of particular concern, the report said, because studies had shown that girls in that group had a higher susceptibility to rubella.

A scheme under consideration is an underground railway for visitors to tour inside the mountain.

The report showed that in a national sample of girls aged 16, 71 per cent had been immunised. Analysed by type of school, the figures had been 72 per cent in comprehensive, grammar and secondary modern schools; 68 per cent in direct grant schools; and only 48 per cent at independent schools.

Improved kidney units will make patients' lives easier

The lives of kidney patients on home dialysis units will be easier as a result of technical advances made by staff at Southmead Hospital, Bristol.

After a year-long study, the hospital's renal unit has succeeded in reducing the size of the complex machinery needed to clean the family without their realising that he is being dialysed.

"Improvements in technique and technology are dependent on funds, and the public can make the contribution by supporting the National Kidney Research Week."

Mr Ernest Walker, the Southmead unit's medical officer, said: "In the past we have increased the number of patients on home dialysis from 27 to 58. We are the only unit in the country which is taking on new patients and reducing the waiting list."

Patients can prepare and operate the new equipment themselves.

The disposable dialyser contains a series of hollow fibres in which the patient's blood and

fire damages pier

Arson inquiry

An inquiry into arson

was begun by police yesterday after

fire destroyed the east stand

at Cradley Heath stadium, Wor-

cestershire.

Why ATV didn't show the Daily Mirror commercial last night..

It wasn't sexy. Or violent. Or likely to corrupt anyone.
It announced the start of a new Daily Mirror series this morning telling what goes on behind the scenes at the TV talent-spotting show, "New Faces", produced by ATV.
Written by Clifford Davis, the Daily Mirror Journalist, who was once a panellist on the programme.
Innocent enough? Not for ATV. They refused to screen it.
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THE TIMES TUESDAY OCTOBER 18 1977

7

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WEST EUROPE

Worldwide terrorist activities are planned and financed by international HQ in Paris

Michael Frenchman and Paul Herin in London and Ian Gray in Paris

The kidnapping of Dr Hanns-Joachim Schleyer and the subsequent hijacking of the Lufthansa airliner over the Mediterranean are seen as further proof of a phenomenon known to security services of many countries as transnational terrorism.

It is known of its organization, but it is clear that some degree of cooperation has been established between terrorist groups of various nationalities.

According to one intelligence agency, the El Al missile affair, Entebbe hijacking and the work of the European-based representatives of the Junta de Coordinación Revolucionaria (JCR) to publicize the goals and activities of their transnational organization indicate that their operation is increasing.

It is also believed that the limited human resources now at disposal of some active terror groups in Europe and the increasing difficulties encountered by a number of Latin American formations make such operation increasingly adventurous.

The Basque-Meinholz group, known as the Red Army, sees itself as the agent of oppression Asian and Arab peoples. Hence their collaboration with Third World terrorists.

The Japanese United Red Army has its own curiously based on part on the traditional spirit of Bushido, it has also cooperated with Third World terrorists. The JRA has had contacts with both groups.

The JCR is composed of Argentina's Revolutionary Army (ERP), Bolivia's National Liberation Army (ELN), Chile's Movement of the Revolutionary People (MIR), Paraguay's National Liberation Front (Frente Farabundo Martí), and the remnants of Uruguay's National Liberation Movement (MLN-Tupamaros).

Established in 1974 to facilitate joint planning, funding, recruitment and support, the JCR has so far been dependent on the ERP for most of its financial and material support.

Dr Richard Chumerbuck, of

London University, who makes

a special study of violence and terrorism, believes that the JCR raised \$30m (£17m) in a year before the founding of the IRA has been established, and contacts have been made with a left-wing group in Britain.

The cover of a terrorists' training manual.

groups did not help them to survive the ruthless counter-subversive measures adopted by the ruling military forces in Chile and more recently in Argentina. For instance, since General Videla assumed power in Argentina 17 months ago the strength of the Montoneros has been reduced from a well-organized military force of about 7,500 to less than 2,000.

Because of these heavy losses, many terrorists fled to Mexico, France, Italy and even Britain. But the JCR established its so-called overseas headquarters in Paris to further their cause by discussion, persuasion and violence.

Security services believe that this headquarters has become a kind of clearing house for transnational terrorism. One of its aims is believed to secure the release of affiliated members who are under detention in West Europe.

The original JCR "commander-in-chief" was Martinez Vega. He had four main group commanders. One of the best known was Mario Santucho (ERP), code-named "Carlos" (not the "Jackal"), who was killed in July 1976.

He was replaced last April by Arnold Kremer, known by his fellow terrorists as "Capitán Luis". The other commanders were: Ruden Sanchez Valdivia (ELN), named "Jesus"; Patricio Antonio Blodman (MIR), named "Nico"; and Eliseo Waldemir Como Acosta (MLN), named "Quique" or "Barba".

The JCR's chief commanding officer in Europe is reported to be Fernando Luis Alvarez, who is married to Ana María Guevara, sister of one of the most famous Latin American revolutionary figures, Che

Guevara. Alvarez, who is known in the movement as "Pelado", was last living at Pantin Principe, Paris, near Paris.

The JCR has two operational wings—internal and external. The first is devoted to planning policy, administration and liaison sections dealing with the promotion of JCR itself, propaganda, film-making, tape-recording, documentation, communications, technical advice on arms manufacture and terrorist tactics.

The main role of the external operational wing is reported to have been the establishment of terrorist cells in a number of countries. They include Belgium, Italy, Mexico, the Netherlands, Norway, Peru, Portugal and even Australia.

It also raises funds and is said to operate two profitable drug peddling rings.

A documentation centre in Paris forges passports and identity papers. Since General Videla assumed power in Argentina 17 months ago these have been seized from captured terrorists who returned to Argentina and from one travelling to Sweden.

The JCR is reported to work closely with Cuba, which has provided facilities for military training as well as funds. Security services have established that communications with Cuba are maintained by "letter boxes" in Hamburg and Milan as well as Paris.

Cuba has provided training facilities for urban terrorists and guerrillas. Terrorists have also been trained in Libya and North Korea.

Roberto Guevara, the brother of Che, was a member of a JCR mission sent to Luanda last year to seek additional training facilities in Angola.

Elaborate training manuals have been published notably by the Montoneros organization. Regulations for Organizing Political Military Activity and the Military Instruction Manual range from guerrilla warfare to urban terrorism, from making bombs to enduring torture.

These are the main activities of the JCR. It is difficult to assess its efficiency. Romanticism plays a large part in the terrorist world, but security forces believe that its extension to Europe cannot be dismissed.

A number of terrorists are known to be linked to the JCR among them Carlos Martinez otherwise known as "Carlos the Jackal". A connection with the IRA has been established, and contacts have been made with a left-wing group in Britain.



The scene outside Stammheim Prison, Stuttgart, where five of the eleven West German terrorists whose release is sought by the hijackers are held.

Britain gives support to Germany

By Roger Berthoud

Dr Owen, the Foreign Secretary, said yesterday that the British Government gave its "absolutely total support" to West Germany at a very difficult time.

He told the Foreign Press Association in London that he and Mr Callaghan—who were due to fly to Bonn today with other Cabinet ministers for biannual consultations—have the greatest sympathy for Herr Schmidt, the West German Chancellor, and his government.

Shortly after he spoke the second deadline set by the hijackers in Mogadishu passed at 3 pm (BST) without any reaction from Bonn. The Government said later it had been told in Mogadishu that a third deadline had been set for 1.30 am (BST) tomorrow.

Herr Bolling, drawn and ashen after a nightmarish vigil which has lasted since early on Friday, said the Government had to discuss the "new necessary steps" with coalition and opposition party leaders.

The Government had the impression, Herr Bolling said, that the aircraft's pilot, Herr Jurgen Schumann, aged 37, was shot by the hijackers before the airliner left last night for Mogadishu. (The airliner was believed to have been flown by the co-pilot, Herr

Jurgen Vistor.)

Herr Schumann's murder, he said, showed "what they (the hijackers) are capable of".

Bonn sticks grimly to its decision

From Patricia Clough

Bonn, Oct 17

West German leaders today stuck grimly to their silent refusal to release 11 jailed terrorists as the hijackers of the Lufthansa's airliner with 87 people on board murdered the aircraft's pilot.

"The terrorists must give up," Herr Klaus Bolling, the Government spokesman, told a crowded press conference.

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Jurgen Vistor.)

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The aim of the Government continues to be to save the lives of the hostages.

Herr Schmidt, the Chancellor, had an almost hour-long conversation with President Barre of Somalia in which he explained how dangerous the terrorists were and how many murders they had committed in West Germany. Since the telephone line was poor, the main points of the conversation were telecast to the West German Embassy in Mogadishu and explained by Herr Hans-Jürgen Wisch, special envoy, who has been following the hijacked airliner.

The Government was also in continuous contact with the governments of Britain and the United States and Saudi Arabia.

The spokesman indicated that the Saudi Arabian Government had been using its influence to try and get the hostages released.

The hijackers are believed to be two Arabs, probably Palestinians, and two West Germans. One Arab and one West German are thought to be women. Besides the 11 jailed West German terrorists, they are demanding the release of two Palestinian guerrillas held in Turkish prisons.

The Turkish Government has said it will let itself be guided by Bonn.

The gang is working in collaboration with a West German terrorist group who kidnapped Dr Hans-Joachim Schleyer, the president of the Industries Federation, six weeks ago today.

Now news has been received from Herr Schleyer's captors. The family appealed to the

hijackers in a message to be published in Bild newspaper tomorrow to get into direct touch with them and indicated that they were willing to pay a ransom.

In an oblique attack on the Government, they said the responsible authorities had not been able to race up to a decision.

Eleven people were detained by police in West Berlin after surprise raids on 38 offices and homes.

A snap public opinion poll, published tonight, indicated that the attitude of the West German public to the terrorists' demands has softened considerably with the hijacking of the aircraft.

Four weeks ago, a fortnight after Dr Schleyer's kidnapping, 60 per cent were opposed to giving into the terrorists and only 22 per cent in favour.

Today, according to the Allensbach Institute, the country is evenly divided, 42 per cent in favour and 42 per cent against, with the rest undecided.

Bonn, Oct 17.—Leading newspapers today backed the Government's policy of not giving in. The independent Westdeutsche Allgemeine Zeitung of Essen commented: "The government has decided not to release the jailed terrorists. This decision is correct... One simply cannot open the door to the criminal practices of terrorists..."

French employers project new image

From Our Own Correspondent
Paris, Oct 17

A new effort by the traditionally paternalistic and secretive French employers to give the public an insight into their activities is proving a great success.

About 40,000 people, old and young, have flocked to see the two-day "open house" show staged in Paris by the CNPF, the employers' federation, as a prelude to its national congress.

The theme of the congress is to be "the man and the industrial enterprise" and "industrial enterprises and the community". Appropriately enough, the object of the show was to demonstrate what the employers had done in spite of the economic crisis to improve working conditions.

Among others they impressed M Barre, the Prime Minister, who inaugurated the "open house" by declaring that French industry had reached a turning point and was really beginning to change. "Work must not be a servile activity," he said, "but must serve the fulfilment of human beings."

The visitors were shown the results of about 400 experiments by industrial firms in reorganizing working conditions, keeping employees informed, and reorganization of work. All this was staged against a background of pop music, laser beams projected on screen, colour slides and giant posters.

A tribute to the effectiveness of the show is paid by L'Humanité, the Communist newspaper, which devotes two columns on its front page to debunking the employers' "large-scale offensive".

The fundamental ideas behind the campaign were expressed by M François Ceyrac, chairman of the CNPF. "To help man to fulfil himself in industry is to assist him in overcoming the two great evils of our modern society: anonymity and irresponsibility," he declared.

It was therefore necessary in every sphere of industry to promote attitudes and organizations which encouraged confidence in men. This was primarily the responsibility of middle management "which must not only see that decisions are carried out but also inform, consult, assist and educate".

No wonder the Prime Minister and others speak of a turning point in the employers' attitude. The apology of industrial decentralization, the implicit condemnation of big industrial concentrations and the emphasis on the virtues of small and medium enterprises all point to a radical change in outlook.

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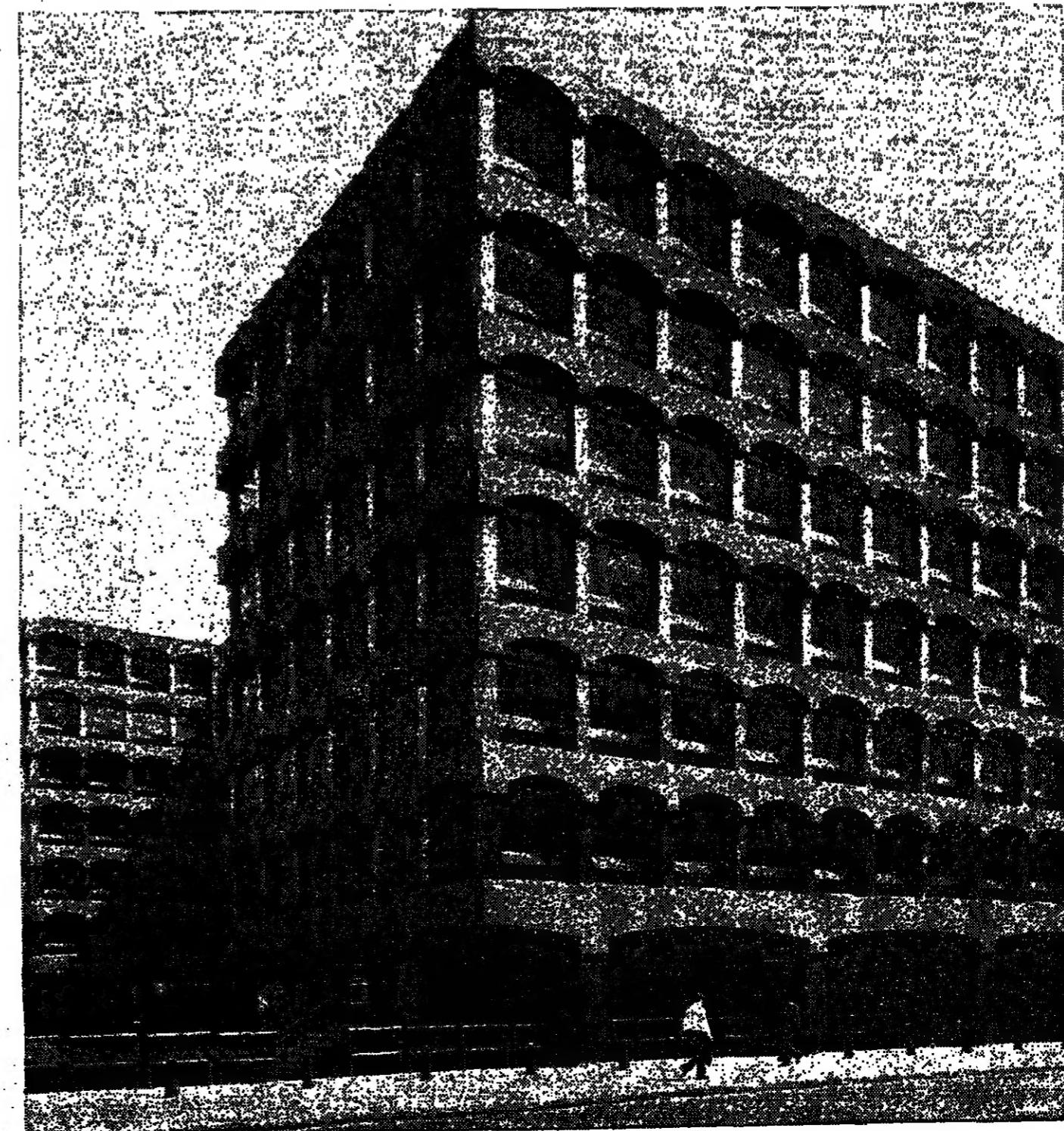
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London WC1X 8HA Tel: 01-837 2855 Tx: 299801

Other offices in Netherlands, France,
the USA and Canada.



DIVIDEND NOTICES



ROTTERDAMSCH BELEGGINGSCONSORTIUM N.V.

With reference to the announcement dated 13 October 1977 concerning the Interim Cash Dividend on Sub-shares registered in the name of National Provincial Bank (Nominees) Limited the rate of exchange for the payment of this dividend is £4.305-£1.00.

UNITED KINGDOM RESIDENTS

The gross dividend is £0.17653290 per Sub-share and is subject to the following deductions:—

15% Dutch Tax = £0.02649004 per Sub-share
19% U.K. Tax = £0.02354223 per Sub-share
Exchange and M.N. Comm. = £0.020238190 per Sub-share
Net Payment = £0.11412771 per Sub-share

NON-RESIDENTS OF THE UNITED KINGDOM

Where 25% Dutch Tax is applicable, the following deductions apply:—

25% Dutch Tax = £0.04419472 per Sub-share
34% U.K. Tax on net dividend (when applicable) = £0.0401742 per Sub-share
Exchange and M.N. Comm. = £0.020238190 per Sub-share
Net Payment = £0.08494340 per Sub-share

Where 15% Dutch Tax is applicable the calculations are as for United Kingdom Residents, but relief from United Kingdom tax is immediately obtainable provided that the appropriate Inland Revenue Affidavit is lodged with the claim.

DRAWING OF BONDS

AMBAC INTERNATIONAL CORPORATION

U.S.\$10,000,000 8½% 10 YEAR CONVERTIBLE LOAN of 1968

HAMBROS BANK LIMITED hereby give notice that in accordance with the terms of the indenture for the Redemption for the £15,115,977 which has been effected by the purchase of £15,115,977 of the Bonds mentioned above, the Bonds amounting to £15,115,977,000 Nominal were drawn on the 13th October 1977 for redemption at par.

The Bonds will be presented to Hambros Bank Limited, 41 Bishopsgate, London, E.C.2, or to the other Paying Agents named on the Bonds.

Bonds intended for redemption should have attached all uncancelled coupons appurtenant thereto. Coupons due 15th November 1977 should be detached and collected in the usual manner.

For payment in London Bonds must be lodged through an Authorised Drawing Office on the 15th November 1977 or on business day and must be left three clear days for examination.

BONDS OF £1,000

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Bonds purchased U.S.\$ 375,000
Bonds Brown U.S.\$ 275,000
U.S.\$ 61,250.000

25th October 1977.

DOMESTIC AND CATERING SITUATIONS

HOUSEKEEPER AND A GARDENER

These are separate posts but a married couple would have suitable accommodation.

THE HOUSEKEEPER

We are looking for a very well qualified and able lady to take charge of a villa in Cannes.

Someone who can really run the house, staff, the accounts, and a constant stream of guests, and remain attractive and good humoured even when they are all 2 hours late for dinner.

THE GARDENER

Large garden needs an experienced and imaginative mind to bring it to its best, and to co-ordinate the activities of the staff and the plants.

CORDON BLEU COOK

Talented and imaginative Cook or Chef is needed to run the kitchen of a busy private house in Cannes and occasionally the galley of a yacht based there.

The highest international standard of cuisine are required, and you will have plenty of scope to exercise all your talents.

Accommodation will be provided plus a salary a good deal better than the one you have now.

For these positions please write to:

VILLA BAGATELLE

4 Boulevard de l'Observatoire, 06400 Super Cannes, France, sending references, C.V. and snapshot.

CORDON BLEU COOK

A well-established City company require a Cordon Bleu Cook to run a daily luncheon service for a small group of directors.

Excellent facilities. Hours mid-morning to mid-afternoon. Offices just 1 minute from Liverpool Street station.

Please telephone Mrs Pamela Forsyth on

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FIRST CLASS COOK, ALSO HOUSEMAN

First class Cook required also Houseman to general care of house and garden situated near Haywards Heath. Other staff available. Good food, well furnished or unfurnished. Excellent salary and generous pension. Telephone Mrs. Russell, 0438 5699 (reversing charges).

MARRIED BUTLER

Wife part time. Suitable driving essential for own use. Staff car. Very good references. Position offered in house furnished or unfurnished. Own entrance. Family home. Salary £1,200 per week. Agency, 100 Baker Street, W.1. Tel: 01-933 6561.

CHEERFUL, N.M.S.E.

Nanny required for 19 month boy; live in, close Holland Park, good references. Tel: 01-580 4962.

AU PAIR/EUROPEAN PICCADILLY

World's largest au pair agency offers best travel, training facilities at 37 Regent St., W.1. 020 4727 1000.

MANNERS' MOTHER'S HELPS

lots of short term, part-time work. Tel: 01-580 4962. No charges. Good references. Tel: 01-580 4962.

CATERING

Catering required for Directors of firm of Consulting Engineers in CROYDON.

CORDON BLEU COOK

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HOUSEKEEPER WANTED

for aristocratic but extremely active, lady who drives her own car. Own dressing room available, with colour television.

Telephone 01-552 5751. (Not mornings.)

NANNY REQUIRED

Aristocratic family require mature nanny for 3-year-old girl. Good conditions and salary

Tel: 089 2538 after 6 p.m.

CORDON BLEU COOK

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Telephone 01-552 5751.

SHIPPING/FISHING & MARITIME VOCATIONAL COLLEGE, CROYDON

Two dining rooms serving maximum of 150. Good salary plus lunchroom. 18 days leave per year. Contact Mrs. V. Smith, 01-686 5041.

GENERAL

Big catch
bargain
hunters at
zoo sale

By Alan Hamilton

Hamilton bought a capuchin monkey from a pet shop in Hereford on October 12. He had been to the same shop before to buy a cockatoo, which he now has at home. He said: "I'm not afraid of monkeys, but I don't like them. They're dangerous animals." His wife, Barbara, added: "Once we had a dog that was qualified to catch a ball, but he never did it. Now he's got a monkey, and he tries to do it all the time. It's not good for him." The Chilton said that the dog's owner, Mr. G. J. Chilton, had been to the same shop before to buy a cockatoo, which he now has at home. He said: "Once we had a dog that was qualified to catch a ball, but he never did it. Now he's got a monkey, and he tries to do it all the time. It's not good for him."

The Queen chats with Mr. Jules Léger, Canada's Governor-General, before her speech.

Duke's monkey quip lifts mood of royal tour

From Michael Leapman
Ottawa, Oct 17

With Canadians still digesting the Queen's powerful televised appeal for national unity last night, the Duke of Edinburgh relieved the mood of the royal tour today with a typical rousing speech on the question of morale. Addressing the Canadian Club, he deplored the "dismalness of France" which he believes holds sway over society.

"It is becoming only too apparent," he said, "that it is possible for communities to achieve quite high standards of material development with at the same time, the moral and behavioural standards of a colony of monkeys."

"We pride ourselves on being more socially conscious; and yet we go on making the most elementary mistakes, and quite intelligent people continue to be capable of puerile, selfish,

cruel and destructive behaviour. It is all very confusing."

The age of social conscience, social justice and concern seems to have coincided with the age of crime, pornography, mugging and international terrorism. What started out as a liberalization of restrictive social conventions seems to have developed into a dictatorship of licence."

Earlier in the speech he criticized modern's concept of industrial relations. "Industrial criteria have influenced every other part of human experience," he observed. "Horse racing and breeding has become the bloodstock industry; music and drama, together with television and film, are now part of the entertainment industry; the churches are said to be marketing a product."

"Any group of people who withdraw their contribution to the needs of society, be they nurses or coalminers, are said

to be taking industrial action. Defence equipment has to be cost effective and education has become a process for investing in the human resource and producing an article to meet the needs of industry."

The Queen was looking at the Queen's school as well. She visited an Ottawa school to see a French class for English-speaking children, in which the pupils are taught in French from a very early age.

This is part of the federal Government's programme to modify French-speaking nations, particularly in Quebec, who complain that French is treated as a second-class language. Canada's two languages and many cultures have been emphasized at the engagements the Queen has attended.

Her speech last night was in both English and French, as was the concert she attended

on Saturday. M. René Lévesque, the Premier of Quebec, was expected later today to react unfavourably to the speech, with its strong appeal to Canadians to remain a united people.

M. Lévesque had already expressed a hope that the Queen would not be used for political purposes by M. Pierre Trudeau, the Prime Minister, who in a weekend interview described M. Lévesque as an enemy of Canada who "represents the destruction of my country".

Earlier today the Queen visited the headquarters of the Royal Canadian Mounted Police, where she met members who had been at her Coronation, saw some horses in training, and was greeted by excited crowds of school children. There has been larger and more enthusiastic crowds to watch her as her visit has progressed

Victoria power pay decision today

From Our Correspondent
Melbourne, Oct 17

The Arbitration Commission will give its decision tomorrow on the pay claims of 2,000 power maintenance workers in Victoria whose nine-week strike ended last Thursday. The strike seriously affected Victoria's power-supply and employment situation.

Half an hour after the decision is known tomorrow the power workers will meet in the Latrobe Valley in eastern Victoria to vote on the commission's decision.

The strike severely affected Melbourne and the entire state of Victoria. The use of electricity and heat restricted and many companies had had to use their own generators for power. Industry has had virtually no power for three weeks except from privately owned generators. Many thousands of workers have been laid off.

All the maintenance workers involved work in the Latrobe Valley, which is the centre of the state's power. The valley is situated on a vast deposit of coal. The cause of the men's dis-

content is based on a large gap between their pay and the pay of other less skilled workers of the State Electricity Commission. For example, while a skilled maintenance tradesman earns about \$A162 (£101) a week a storeman with three months' experience might earn slightly more. Added to this, the Latrobe Valley is a community in which every bread-winner knows his neighbour and what his neighbour earns.

Nine weeks ago the State Electricity Commission's maintenance workers went on strike for \$A40 to compensate them for the increases won by other Latrobe Valley workers.

The Commission and the state Government replied that the claim was outside wage indexation guidelines which were agreed to by the workers for power. Industry has had virtually no power for three weeks except from privately owned generators. Many thousands of workers have been laid off.

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The cause of the men's dis-

Libya denies aiding Muslim rebels in Philippines

Zambos City, Oct 17.—According to Philippines Government sources, Muslim rebels in three separate attacks yesterday killed five soldiers and wounded 11, including the commander of an infantry battalion. The Libyan ambassador, regretting the resumption of violence, denied that his country was giving the rebels support.

In Manila, Mr. Lorenzo Cruz, director of the Bureau of National and Foreign Information, said five rebels ambushed a military vehicle, killing two soldiers and wounding two, in Balao, Lanao del Norte, 150 miles northeast of Zamboanga. Colonel Ramon Neri, commander of the 25th Infantry Battalion, was one of those wounded.

Rebels attacked an army post.

Three soldiers were killed and nine wounded in the clash, which lasted until this morning.

Colonel Neri was driving to command headquarters when the rebels opened fire in the attack at Balao, Mr. Cruz said. He suffered minor injuries.

Mr. Mustafa Dreiza, the Libyan Ambassador, told a press conference in Manila that the resumption of violence was an obstacle to the peace negotiations in the southern Philippines.

The Government has accused Libya of financially and morally supporting the Muslim rebels. Mr. Dreiza denied this, saying Libyan supplies to Muslims had been channelled through the Philippine Government.

No Islamic country intended financing guerrilla activities in this area against the martial law régime of President Marcos, he said.

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Ruling party's man wins Nicosia seat

Nicosia, Oct 17.—Mr. George Ladas, the candidate of the majority Democratic Party, won a by-election for the Nicosia seat vacated by Mr. Spyros Kyprianou when he became President.

Mr. Ladas, a lawyer, had the support of the Communists and Socialists who have been in an electoral alliance with the centre-right Democratic Party since the general election last year.

Mr. Ladas polled 45,436 votes and his opponent, Mr. Ioannis Matis, of the right-wing Democratic Rally, received 25,225, a 10 per cent increase in his party's share at the general election. The Democratic Party won 21 of the 35 seats at stake in the general election. Reuter.

Santiago, Oct 17.—The outlawed Christian Democratic Party has issued a political declaration proposing a national movement to replace Chile's military regime with a constitutional government.

The declaration does not attack the armed forces, which have maintained an authoritarian regime in power since the overthrow of President Allende in September, 1973, but it rejects the plan of President Pinochet to retain personal power for at least eight more years.

It calls for a gradual transfer of power to an elected civilian government, but says the process should begin immediately with the formation of the state of siege.

The military junta has outlawed all political parties that were operating when the armed forces overthrew the left-wing Allende Government. The declaration suggests that a constitutional assembly should be elected in a year to reform the Chilean constitution of 1925 and adopt a new electoral law.

Despite the restrictions, news of the declaration was published by several newspapers in brief items based on news agency dispatches from Caracas, Venezuela, where the declaration was distributed.

Two independent radio stations, Radio Cooperativa and Radio Chilena, gave somewhat fuller accounts in news broadcasts.

The declaration calls on all Chileans, including members of the armed forces, to affirm respect for democratic government and to work in a national movement, above all political parties, for restoration of constitutional guarantees for human rights and an elected government.

The Christian Democrats are considered the largest single political party in Chile and governed from 1954 to 1970 under President Frei. Señor Frei, who lives in Chile, forms part of the party leadership that adopted the declaration.

Although the Christian

Democrats strongly opposed the Marxist tendencies of the Allende Government, President Pinochet has blamed all the former political parties for the Chilean crisis of 1973, and he is particularly antagonistic towards Señor Frei and the Christian Democrats.

The declaration rejects any armed resistance or illegal conspiracy against the military government. This course is not historically suitable today and only offers Chileans new and unforeseeable sufferings, it says.

But the Christian Democrats reject General Pinochet's political plan under which the junta would remain in absolute power until 1986 and would hold only limited elections there under a new constitution imposed by decree.

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Social Focus

During the last century the illegitimate child was commonly referred to in law as *filius nullius*, son of nobody, and subject to society to the most ferocious and inhumane discrimination.

In 1957 attitudes have mellowed to such an extent that not only do the majority of unmarried mothers keep their babies but fewer opt to marry the father when given the opportunity. Just over 10 years ago there were 172 mothers and baby homes throughout the country, now there are 56.

Yet despite the lessening of prejudice, the National Council for One Parent Families considers there is an urgent need to abolish the status of illegitimacy altogether, as in New Zealand and Sweden. Today they publish a new document on illegitimacy, proposing reforms that would end existing forms of discrimination by law.

It is wrong that a person should be treated in an inferior way simply because of an "accident" of birth", the council says. "Discrimination against a person because of his sex, race or colour is no longer considered justifiable in a civilized society. It should also be accepted that discrimination against a person because of the marital status of his parents is equally uncivilized."

Despite changes in the laws relating to illegitimacy over the past 50 years, Mrs Jennifer Levin, the lawyer who drew up the report, considers that there are still several anomalies long overdue for reform. Unlike the legitimate child, who very rarely has to prove his legitimacy, the illegitimate child has no help in establishing paternity. As in the last century, he is still legally not presumed to be the child of anyone, though nowadays he can usually prove maternity.

The unmarried mother meets further legal discrimination as compared to the married woman if she appeals against the affiliation order where the father did not deny paternity, still found it an unpleasant experience. "It really was a case of washing your filthy linen in public," she said. "The questions were all so personal and so unnecessary I felt in my particular case. Nobody was denying anything, there was nothing to prove."

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In any case 90 per cent of unmarried fathers do not bother to go to court, either because they don't want to, or because they simply don't know it's possible", she says.

Mr Barber sees the recent decision by Sir George Baker, President of the Family Division of the High Court, to let a young unmarried father have access to his son, despite the mother's objections, as a sympathetic move in the right direction.

"As long as the law treats the unmarried father as a nobody it encourages him to behave like a nobody towards his child", says Mrs. Levin, who is also chairman of the council's legal

The case for ending the stigma of illegitimacy

and social policy committee and Senior Lecturer in Laws at Queen Mary College, London.

If illegitimacy were abolished both parents would enjoy the same rights given now to married couples, providing the father acknowledged or was presumed by a court to be the child's father. This change would also mean that unmarried mothers would not be able to have the child adopted without the father's consent, as is the case now, and the husband would have all the rights of a parent if the mother died.

At present he has none.

The most practical result of the council's proposals is respect of parental rights, would be those regarding maintenance. At present the unmarried mother can only get an order for a weekly or monthly sum, which is paid to her directly, as an order cannot be made in favour of an illegitimate child.

This obviously has great disadvantages from the point of view of tax concessions. Also, if the mother is receiving social security, she can find this is because of the payments", says Mrs. Levin.

Affiliation orders are also carried out in an ad hoc fashion. If a man denies paternity the mother's unsupported evidence of their relationship is not sufficient.

It must be collated.

One unmarried mother who applied for an affiliation order where the father did not deny paternity, still found it an unpleasant experience. "It really was a case of washing your filthy linen in public," she said. "The questions were all so personal and so unnecessary I felt in my particular case. Nobody was denying anything, there was nothing to prove."

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SPORT

Moller run should continue at Sandown

By Michael Stoute

The run of success being enjoyed by the Moller brothers should continue at Sandown Park on Saturday when County Fair is sent to hold the Combe Handicap capturing the Combe Handicap. For many years "Bridie" Eric Moller has produced a series of outstanding winners from his White Lodge Stud at Cheveley Park Stud near Newmarket, their crowning moment of success being when FA Dress II won the 1,000 Guineas in 1967, the other four horses having included the Irish 1,000 and Cambridgeshire winner, Lacquer, a son, and that flying filly, Bridie, who had clean sweeps of heels to her name in the 1967 Mary Stakes in 1967.

This season has seen a resurgence in their form, just as My Best has dominated the 1,000 Guineas in 2000m races, so the Mollers' filly, My Binton, is a warm favorite to win the 1,000 for them now, Harry Wragg, Cherry Blossom's specialist performance in the standing Turfus Pimlico Stakes immediately stamped her as an outstanding prospect.

Though their Queen Mary victory, Almanzor is now showing a remarkable return to form, the Mollers may have her string to their classic bow in shape of Lucky Sovereign's sister, Count Barns, who has been prevented by a slight injury from racing in the first race of the year at Newbury.

Almanzor will be bidding for a successive victory in the Western Stakes at Newbury on Saturday, scoring at the Doncaster meeting, County Fair runner-up to Mississauga in the pair, of them

scoring well clear of the rest in the field. The filly faces a formidable task in the Stakes at Newbury, but 9-1 odds include Hard Attack, Ryan Price's Spanish Lanner, Ryan Price's Hard Attack here.

Yesterday was the ground considered too firm. The year-old shaped with great ease in the Big Wood Chase, the Goldstone, who has recently been narrowly beaten to finishes in Newbury on

today.

At Leicester Michael Stoute can

win the Star Maiden Stakes with

Lombardic, who was not finding

it easy in the first race of the

season in September. Princely Guy, however, was running in for



Jan Gay (right) just gets the better of Roseburn in Leicester's Red Hand Stakes. The placings were subsequently reversed after Jan Gay was found guilty of interference.

I still prefer the improving County Fair. The same combination of trainer and owner can also win the Leatherhead Stakes at Newbury in August, and could prove the chief stumbling block.

At Lanark the best wager could be Hard Harry's filly, Hakima, in the Murdochton Stakes, while Hakima's form when newly defeated by the Queen's newcomer, Alma, at Bath needs far

superiority of skill to stand a chance of winning the Stakes at Newbury, but 9-1 odds include Hard Attack, Ryan Price's Spanish Lanner, Ryan Price's Hard Attack here.

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four races on the flat and one over hurdles.

Another of yesterday's winners who is now on the market is Past Colour, who, starting at 3-1 on, came home in 1977, when he was third in the 1,000 Guineas, and his 10th victory of the season.

Another Newmarket-trained winner was Roseburn in the Red Hand Fillies' Stakes. Roseburn was beaten a whisker by Patrick House's mount, Jan Gay, but the placings were reversed after a stewards' inquiry.

Finally, Dick Hern saddled his 10th winner of the season when Mon Chat just got the better of a desperate tussle with Saint Just in the Squirrel Handicap.

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Rosie, the most likely danger

and there is also confidence

behind Rilka, who is owned by Marcel Boussac.

Having finished second to Tarona, who subsequently won the Prix de Toulouse, Avallaneda landed an easy victory in the Prix de Sablonniere in the hands of Fabrice Peugni. Tomorrow, the filly will be ridden by Alain Deloche and expect the pair to finish in front of Tony Murray's partner, John Sirene.

This filly made a winning first appearance at Sandown last month in the Prix des Louvois and looks capable of further improvement. However, Philippe Paquet, the stable jockey, has chosen the more exacting route of the Critérium des Pouliches when last seen on a racetrack.

Penna will probably stay in France until the end of next July, but will only be able to claim the services of Mr Wilkinson's horses if the jockey is not wanted by Adriane Hava who is Mr Fuson's private trainer at Chantilly.

Avallaneda seems to have the qualifications to win tomorrow's Prix des Ecuries at Longchamp. The two François Boutin-trained fillies, Joli-Joli and Clear Pic-

ture, will be ridden by the French

children's Aid Society Ltd v Day

Before Lord Denning, Master of the Rolls, Lord Russell of Killowen and Lord Justice Eversleigh

[Judgments delivered October 14]

Although the Industrial Relations Code of Practice provides (by paragraph 133) for the normal procedure for misconduct in the first place should be oral or written warning. In special circumstances where the employee has shown that he was out of sympathy with the method of work and was determined to go his own way he could be dismissed without warning.

The Court of Appeal allowed an appeal by the Retarded Children's Society Ltd, based in London, from a decision of the Employment Appeal Tribunal (Mr Justice Kiley-Brown, Mrs D. Ewing and Mr W. Sirs).

On June 6, 1976, allowing an appeal by Mr Peter Davis, Vice-President of Waterlooville Street, Howe, Sussex, from the decision of an industrial tribunal sitting in London North.

The Lordships made a contingent order which could be carried out under section 13 of the Legal Aid Act, 1974.

The industrial tribunal had held that the society had dismissed Mr Day for failing to attend reasonably in all the circumstances to training as a sufficient reason for the dismissal. In allowing Mr Day's appeal the Lordships remitted the case for a further hearing before the industrial tribunal with "the clearest possible intimation that 90 per cent of this case is already decided".

The Employment and Labour Relations Act, 1974, provides by Schedule 1, paragraph 6: "(1) Where an employee is dismissed for failing to attend reasonably in all the circumstances to training as a sufficient reason for the dismissal, it shall be for the employer to show—(a) what was the reason . . . for the dismissal; (b) that it was a reason falling within subparagraph (2) below;

(c) a reason which is related to the conduct of the employee . . . (8) the determination of the question whether the dismissal was fair or unfair . . . shall depend on whether the employee can satisfy the tribunal in all the circumstances (having regard to equity and substantial merits of the case) he acted reasonably in treating it as a sufficient reason for dismissing the employee . . . (9) the employee should have been dismissed without having had any prior warning". They said that the society's methods of training were good.

Elle Marine brought her score to two wins in the last three racing days, when coasting to an impressive four-length victory over Nippy North in the Portobello Handicap.

Six-year-old Elle Marine, who drifted from 6-4 to even money, was always going easily in the hands of Michael Wiggin.

Ballard, who lost seven lengths at the start, was in front and it was not until approaching two furlongs from home that Elle Marine went on.

Happy Victorious and Aber-

gwiffy made much of the early running, but Tommys Hope strode away from the top weight and

Apprentice, strong in the Grange

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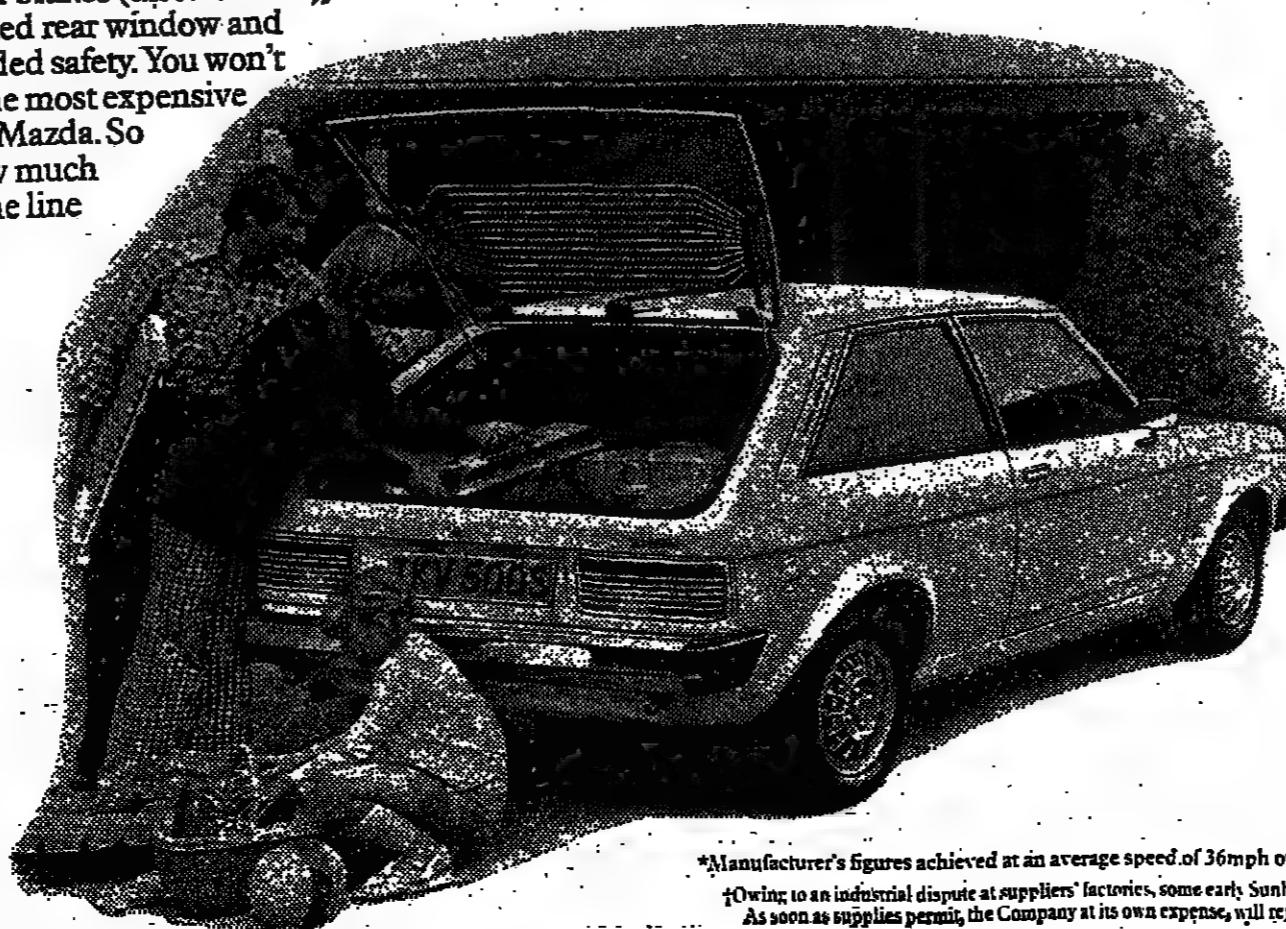
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†Owing to an industrial dispute at suppliers' factories, some early Sunbeam models have been built without electronic ignition. As soon as supplies permit, the Company at its own expense, will replace the existing ignition with electronic equipment.

How the prison within a prison helps to keep hope alive

The future of the special unit at Barlinnie Prison, Glasgow, is again in question. The prison within a prison contains five of the most difficult and violent convicts in Scotland. All are serving life or long-term sentences, some for murder, and have failed to fit into the normal prison regime. The unit permits a radical change in the usual warden-prisoner relationship and allows the inmates wider scope for self-expression. It works on the belief that a personality, however badly disturbed and rejected, should be allowed to heal and not left to decay. The lobby condemning the experiment to find a new way of handling difficult, long-term prisoners has grown increasingly vocal. Its members claim the unit gives privileged treatment to those who least deserve it. To them the experiment has become an *enfant terrible* of the Scottish prison system, and recent incidents there have given ammunition for their arguments.

Publication of Jimmy Boyle's autobiography, the manuscript for which was said to be smuggled out of Barlinnie, began the latest attacks. Boyle, a former Glasgow gang leader, serving life for murder with an added sentence for attacking prison staff, believes that men with little to lose from behaving violently, do respond to the treatment the unit offers.

Boyle himself has emerged as a talented sculptor and is taking an Open University course. He is, according to observers, a different man now from the one who went into the unit.

Next comes the death of Larry Winters from an overdose of drugs and a flurry of rumour and anonymous allegations that alcohol and drugs were being smuggled to the inmates who, it was said, were able to have sexual intercourse in their cells with their wives, girl friends or even prostitutes under the guise of close family.

All these allegations will be added to the list to be investigated, but it is unlikely that the prison department will seek to close down the special unit when it has survived so much and has proved that by concentrating the most destructive prisoners in one exceptional centre, the incidence of serious trouble in other jails is sharply reduced.

According to the reformers it is the spectacular failures which reach the headlines. What the unit has achieved for the men concerned and for their families is more often overlooked. The need for some fresh approach to long-term incarceration became clear when capital punishment was abolished and convicts who once would have been candidates for the gallows became the

main concern of the prison department. Prison staff were on first-name terms with prisoners and a deliberate emphasis was laid on trust. If advantages were taken it would hardly be surprising since these were the people least accustomed to handling trust. "Even so, it has worked, in spite of limited resources and within the atmosphere of an old prison. The men do not rebel against the system any more, they do not explode," he said.

Another visitor found what ranked most among those opposed to a liberal regime seemed to be that the unit gave hope even to someone serving life plus 26 years for what they felt was an unforgivable crime. "They seem to be saying if these people have hope, what chance will there be of long sentences holding their deterrent value. Surely, what society should in humanity be hoping, is that these people and their families can one day return to a normal life."

Ronald Faux

permanent responsibility of the state. Prisoners, especially young men with nothing before them except the prospect of a lifetime behind bars, quickly emerged as flashpoints in a prison system already crowded and overextended.

Effectively the law does not prescribe how prisoners should be treated only that they should be kept out of circulation.

The sentence is the penalty, not what a man suffers while he is serving it.

In February 1973 the special unit opened and since then 12 men have been through or are continuing in its unique system.

Three of them, men who might be thought to have little chance of ever settling down to a normal life again, have been freed from prison. They had represented a small but enormously troublesome segment of Scotland's large prison population. None has returned to prison, except as a visitor to the unit.

The reformers believe the facts about the unit need to be straightened out. It is not an elite niche which every吐less criminal is trying to get in. The rooms which form it are not comfortably appointed. The unit is oppressively and unmistakably a prison, it is the attitudes inside which are so different.

A regular visitor thought the main change was the caring attitude taken towards the men. "It is not authoritarian and what a man has done, however bad, is not constantly rammed down his throat. A prisoner can develop hopefully as a civilized person because he is being treated in a civilised way," he said.

Family, relatives and children were allowed in more freely than in a normal prison. Outside security was strict, but inside the atmosphere was informal. Prison staff were on first-name terms with prisoners and a deliberate emphasis was laid on trust. If advantages were taken it would hardly be surprising since these were the people least accustomed to handling trust.

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An opinion poll, commissioned from the respected Market and Opinion Research International by The Sunday Times, reveals that 8 per cent of the presumably representative sample believe that the Conservative Party's present policy includes the introduction of a wealth tax, two per cent believe that the Tories propose to abolish the House of Lords, and four per cent believe that Mrs Thatcher, if elected, intends to nationalize the banks.

That is the kind of information that tends to put up the consumption of digestive biscuits in my household to an alarming extent since the sheer nervousness it produces in me can only be assuaged, I find, by compulsive nibbling. Of course, public opinion polls do not have the force of scripture, and even if they had, some of the exegetical methods applied to them in recent years by the election results would have tended to undermine the belief of even the most devout. Still, whatever we thinks about the particular figures, and even if one allows for the occasional joker who goes on the very commendable principle that opinion polls are lies, great and therefore gives deliberately lunatic answers with a straight face, the fact remains that there are people in this country who believe that the Conservative Party wants a wealth tax, a unicameral legislature and state-owned banks. (What is more, the situation may be slightly worse than the poll suggests, because presumably the interviewers clutch their clipboards and pass by when they see an obvious daffie approaching; we cannot, therefore, take refuge in believing that any of the respondents also believe themselves to be Napoleon, so that their views may be safely

ignored as wholly unrepresentative.)

I have long felt that one of the weaknesses of much opinion-polling is that, by its very nature, it must exclude the kind of general and extended questioning about the reasons for the answers given by the interviewed. Thus, a citizen asked why he intends to vote may be asked what items of party policy, or which politicians, have contributed to his decision, but he will hardly be invited to search his subconscious for childhood traumas that might have had something to do with it. There is not much point, however, in asking a man who believes that the Tories want to hang the Queen, that the Labour Party is at present led by Neville Chamberlain, or that the Liberal Party, if elected, will immediately introduce votes for women, what exactly it is that has led him to such conclusions. Nevertheless, I have no doubt that there are people who believe all three of those propositions, and when we have finished the digestive biscuits, what ought we to do about it?

Education (as the landlady said to the lodger who complained that he could write his name in the dust on the piano), is a wonderful thing. So, however, is a breadknife, but not when used for throat-slashing. One who has never learnt to read the writing is unlikely to be under the impression that the Conservatives want Britain to leave Nato, and that Mr Macmillan wants Britain to join it; but reading wise, who cause the man in the misquotation said, is a dangerous thing.

Men will believe what they want to believe, irrespective of the facts. If I were accused of stealing

nowers of Notre Dame", said Volmore, "I would make a bolt for it at once." Yes, but that terrible truth applies to such concepts as prejudice and conviction; it has nothing to do with values-free facts. A man may well believe that the nationalization of the means of production, distribution and exchange will secure for the workers by hand and brain the full fruits of their labour; he may even believe that those industrialists which have already been nationalized have provided powerful evidence in support of that contention; but if he is told it was the central tenet of the political philosophy of Sir Keith Joseph we would be well advised to side towards the fireplace and nonchalantly pick up the poker.

Nationalization of the banks, and abolition of the House of Lords, have recently been in the news; those who pay scant attention to public affairs may be readily forgiven if, asked what has recently been suggested concerning those projects, and by whom, they were unable to give a coherent

reply, let alone an accurate one. But it was not the Don't Knows in the poll who scared the daylights out of me; it was those who said that both these proposals are part of Conservative Party policy. It is better to know nothing than to know what isn't so; thus, John Bindon, and never right. But he said it before the days of universal suffrage, and for that matter before those of compulsory education. What would he say now?

It is not just a failure on the part of the Conservative Party (I have no doubt, incidentally, that some equivalent of the present Conservative Party policy are held, and no less widely) that those alarming results came. One might criticize the party and its spokesmen if polls showed that people were wholly ignorant, or at any rate confused, on the party's trades union policy, or its attitude to East-West détente; but around people who believe that the Tories stand for bank nationalization there is clearly a wall of ignorance so thick and high that trying to surmount or

demolish it would be a waste of time. Nor is it any answer to say that 8 per cent of the voters believe that the Conservatives plan to introduce a wealth tax, when 92 per cent do not believe it; or, on the whole, and a bit over, things aren't too bad or the ignorance front. I can not suggest that the weight of public conviction is so overwhelming that the Tories may be driven, against the will, to abolish the House of Lords for fear of otherwise being accused of breaking an election pledge; political terms the figures have quoted do not matter at all. But in terms of what goes on inside the heads of some people it does matter particularly if you stop to think that "some" means 800,000 votes in the case of abolition of the Lords, 1,600,000 in respect of nationalization of the banks and well over 3,000,000 when it comes to the introduction of the wealth tax. That is, I may say, is rather too many foot-soldiers for comfort.

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A WORTHLESS GOVERNMENT

The present regime in Czechoslovakia is a burden on East-West relations as well as on its own people. Its internal policies and the trials which started yesterday are so clearly contrary to everything the Helsinki agreement stands for that its international relations are bound to suffer. By next spring it will have been in power for nine years but it still lives under the shadow of the invasion of August 1968, which gradually destroyed the popular reforms of the Dubcek regime. It still has the improvised and defensive look of a regime thrust into power by outside forces. It has achieved no popularity in the country, not even of the grudging kind accorded to some other east European regimes which are seen to be struggling within the limits of the possible to improve the lot of their people. It reacts to every manifestation of dissent with a nervous hysteria which can spring only from weakness. Its press is the crudest in eastern Europe. It seems to feel that it cannot open even the smallest chink in the dams it has built to the floodwaters of opposition come tumbling through.

Its assessment may well be correct, but if so it has only itself

to blame. The Czechs and Slovaks are mature and stable people. Even under Soviet occupation they would probably have responded to a government which appeared to be doing its best. Indeed, many reformists supported the choice of Dr Husak as party leader in the belief that he was the man to save whatever could be saved of the reforms of his predecessor. For whatever reasons of politics and personality he has disappointed them. Now he is further debased by the vindictive and unconvincing trial of men regarded by practically everyone outside his embattled circle as a credit to their country.

Mr Vaclav Havel is a player with a well-deserved international reputation. Mr Ota Ornest is internationally known as a theatre director. Mr Jiri Lederer, a journalist, and Mr Frantisek Pavlicek, a former member of the Central Committee of the Czechoslovak party, are well enough known in their own country for their patriotism to be in little doubt. If a fair and open trial were to find them guilty of some quite unexpected and uncharacteristic activity opinions of them would have to be revised but the closing of the trial to a lawyer from Paris already seems to rule out this

possibility. The verdict of the world is therefore likely to be that these men are being tried for simple political dissent which may have included passing wholly true and non-secret information out of the country.

To call this "preparing to damage state interests abroad", which is the charge against Mr Havel, is to enter a looking-glass world. It is the state which is damaging its own interests with this trial whereas Mr Havel and the others are promoting its interests by demonstrating that there are still people in Czechoslovakia willing to fight for the human right to behave in what ought to be a perfectly normal manner. All they claim is the right of speaking, moving and exchanging information freely. In Belgrade at the moment Dr Husak's own officials are supposed to be working to promote these rights with officials from the thirty-four other signatories of the Helsinki agreement. The trial does nothing for their credibility, and if the sentences are anything but token it is difficult to see how Czechoslovakia will be able to avoid political isolation in Europe. Even their fellow Communist governments must be somewhat ashamed of them.

UNIONS

outbreaks of violence would do more harm than good. There was no serious attempt to prevent the works bus from crossing the picket-line, or even to terrify its occupants.

The result exposes the fundamental ambiguity of the mass picket. After July 11 the strike committee had a film made which represented as a great victory the fact that force of numbers had made it impossible to get the bus through on that day (until the demonstrators moved off, at least). An assembly of thousands contradicts the idea of a picket as recognized in law: it is not more but less able than a group of twenty to persuade employees still at work to join forces with the strikers. Towards the workers in the laboratories, a mass picket must be essentially a weapon of intimidation. When it was nakedly so, they were able to endure it. After what the company have gone through, the new mild-mannered picket is not likely to be a serious vexation.

In fact the new campaign is aimed less at the company than over their heads at other trade unionists. There is little appetite now for the violent or illegal actions that would probably be needed to force Grunwick's to give way. The TUC was slow to appreciate the dangers of the affair. In June, several days

after Apex had called for a limit of 500 and the daily score of arrests had risen to a dozen or more, the TUC general council was still urging unions to intensify their support. But now it has been chastened by experience. Sheer weight of numbers is unlikely to shame it back into its former tactics. If it is not open to such pressure, the weekly assemblies in Cricklewood are futile—as those giving up a day's work to participate and better.

But the muted style of yesterday's picket does not diminish the essential dangers of this kind of action. When people are crowded together in such numbers, excited by cause and in sight of their opponents, even individuals who would never act violently on their own can be drawn into conflict. People with an interest in stirring up violence are drawn to such occasions. Once it begins, uproar seems to grow uncontrollably of its own accord. The public will see the fighting on television and remember it: when the details of the dispute have been forgotten. The mass picket is the surest way the labour movement has of presenting itself as a riotous and intolerant force than failure.

HAVE PRIESTS ANY DUTY TO OBEY?

In July 1975 the General Synod of the Church of England adopted the view that there are no fundamental objections to the ordination of women to the priesthood. It was however unable to decide how to proceed from there beyond passing the matter to the bishops who were to bring it back again when they judged the time to be ripe "in the light of developments in the Anglican communion generally as well as in this country". The bishops propose to raise the matter again in synod in the autumn of 1978. In the meantime the Lambeth Conference will have met, allowing for a closer assessment of how the matter stands in other parts of Anglican communion.

In the United States, Canada and Hong Kong authorized priesting of women in the Anglican churches has already taken place. In Australia and New Zealand moves favourable to its introduction are in train. In Africa there is no matching tendency. In the provinces of Canterbury and York opinion remains sharply divided, and the practice illicit. Many, possibly a diminishing number, do not agree with the proposition that there are no fundamental objections to women priests. Many more are in this matter "inopportunist", being favourable or neutral towards the innovation but opposed to its immediate adoption.

They see that it would retard

ecumenical relations with the Roman Catholic and Orthodox churches. It is not to be doubted that that would be its effect since the Pope and Eastern Patriarchs have so advised Canterbury. In the long term however (which is the most suitable perspective in which to consider Christian unity) particular differences of practice and even of doctrine probably matter less than the way in which those differences which are to count as obstacles to unity are distinguished from those differences which are not to count as obstacles. It is possible that the priesthood of women may come to be seen in the ecumenical context as a secondary issue concerning church organization and the social milieu into which it fits.

The inopportunist also judge that the early authorization of a female priesthood would divide the Church of England and perhaps imperil its structural unity. Their judgment that to ordain women would be productive of more disunity and injury of conscience within the church than to decline to ordain them is likely to be correct. But they are judging a flux. What can be said of it today with a reasonable degree of probability may not hold in a couple of years' time.

The Church of England is not rigidly set in relation to this issue. Its deliberative organs, clerical and lay, diocesan and central, are seized of it. It will

come up again for decision in twelve months. Opinion and decision elsewhere in the Anglican communion moves in a way that is favourable to the making of women priests. The tendency receives nourishment in England from a climate which makes easy the association of the causes of feminism and civil rights.

These considerations aggravate the offence of the two Church of England incumbents who, in deliberate defiance of the discipline of their church, last week arranged for the Rev Alison Palmer, a woman ordained in the Episcopal Church of the United States, publicly to celebrate holy communion in their parish churches. They were in breach both of canon law and of the rule that the consent of the archbishop of the province is required before such an invitation is acted upon. The offence is clear: the punitive sanctions available to the church authorities are not. But the punitive road is not one they are likely to wish to tread. They may hope rather to persuade other incumbents contemplating a similar gesture that obedience to authority is not the least of Christian duties, especially in a voluntary organization like a church where the clergy are explicitly bound by that duty, and especially in a church like the Church of England whose machinery for pondering and effecting change is in working order.

Future energy sources

From Mr T. D. R. Harrison
Sir, Increasingly we see reported in your columns and your editorial the need for urgent decisions to be made for the development of nuclear power. Mr Cunningham, Under Secretary of State for Energy, now joins Messrs Chapple and Lyons. I would not for one minute discount that perhaps in the future there will be a need for a nuclear power programme, what I cannot understand is the need for URGENT action in making this decision.

We are fortunate that we have enough coal to supply electric power for many years to come. We have enough oil and gas to meet our requirements well into 2000. Our trade competitors do not have these advantages. Why not let them make the mistakes in the race for safe economic nuclear generation? They will surely have learned from our white elephants, i.e. Dungeness and Windscale, a costly folly.

The time factor for the future development of nuclear power will

of course depend largely on the coal industry and the electrical supply industry. They should service our economy with the cheapest power possible. It is to these two industries that the Minister of Energy should focus his attention.

Why is it that production and productivity has declined in the mining industry over recent years? Certainly wages play a large part in the decline in productivity, but miners also record (as do many workers in the public sector) their inability to contribute in more positive ways to their respective industries. Legislation on industrial democracy seems just as far off.

These are the decisions that need to be made with some urgency, as much as for the security of Messrs Chapple and Lyons as for the miners and for our economy.

Yours faithfully,
T. HARRISON.
Secretary,
Bishamor Brauch.
National Union of Mineworkers,
2 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2
October 13.

The Barony of Eure

From Mr Mark Blackett-Ord

Sir, Anyone hoping to claim the Barony of Eure (Philip Howard, *The Times*, October 10), by the same arguments as revived the Wharton Baronetcy, is relying on the House of Lords Committee of Privileges being sympathetic to his cause. Their decision in 1916 that the Wharton peerage was not created by patent but was "in fee" (and so could pass to females) is flatly contradicted by historical evidence. On March 20, 1554 the Earl of Hertford told Henry VIII he had "delivered to the Lords Eure and Wharton your Majesty's Letters Patents, by which it hath pleased your Highness to create and make them Barons". If this is not evidence of patents, what is? It shows that the Eure barony is now as extinct as the Wharton one, which properly died with the poor drunk Duke of Wharton in 1732, ought to be.

Fairly yours,

MARK BLACKETT-ORD,
2 New Square,
Lincoln's Inn, WC2
October 13.

Doing away with the NEB

From Mr Michael Grylls, MP for Surrey, North West (Conservative)
Sir, In your leader (October 10) on the Tory document Right Approach to the Economy, you say our commitment to do away with the National Enterprise Board is "misplaced" because "all government face industrial situations which require some machinery outside Whitehall".

Of course, there will be cases of exceptional strategic importance, such as Rolls-Royce, that demand government action—although in the case of Rolls-Royce it was done by an Act of Parliament and not by "machinery outside Whitehall".

But why, Sir, do you ignore the Industry Act 1972? Sections 7 and 8 give ministers ample (some say too ample) discretion to give temporary powers to companies. This discretion—available in an incoming Conservative government—will be used very sparingly and only after all other options have been explored. Under the 1972 Act, ministers are advised in each case by the independent Industrial Development Advisory Board, composed of practising industrialists and trades unionists. So the advice is, in effect, "outside Whitehall".

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So, to keep the National Enterprise Board as another bureaucratic layer? I say we should not

its administration, including a staff of now over 60 (due to be increased to 150) costs £1.5m a year. As I said in an article in *The Times* (May 16, 1977)—"Consolidating the results of its shareholding, the NEB claims a pre-tax profit of £51m. But, no interest has been paid by the NEB (£47.9m) or of public money. If a dividend is to be paid on this public dividend capital in 1977, the NEB will have to improve its performance considerably."

The NEB has, understandably, the acquisition "bug", and the next Conservative government will not have been elected to further nationalization! The NEB causes confusion as to who runs its companies. Consider British Leyland. Is it run by the British Leyland Board, the NEB or by Mr Varley? Since the Government owns 95 per cent of British Leyland, let them appoint good management and then leave them alone to make their own decisions.

Finally, the NEB is disastrous to Conservatives because it uses money raised by taxation of the successful companies to prop up the unsuccessful, on a regular basis. On the very rare occasions that this is to be done, the responsibility should be assumed by ministers answerable to Parliament.

Yours faithfully,
MICHAEL GRYLLS,
House of Commons.
October 13.

the Queen's Gallery, Burlington House. We feel the problems have been greatly overstated and with good will can and should be overcome.

A tremendous amount of enthusiasm has been generated for this beautiful building and it would be tragic if it were allowed to drain away. The Government and the galleries concerned must now get together and find a solution to this twin problem of Turner and Somersett House. There has been far too much delay and the public are being denied proper access to this outstanding part of the British heritage located in London in a building closely associated with Turner. Yours faithfully,

HENRY MOORE,
HUGH CASSON,
JOHN BETJEMAN,
KENNETH CLARK,
Royal Academy of Arts,
Piccadilly, WI
October 17.

Enigma disclosures

From Professor E. R. Vincent

Sir, I am a relative to those who worked at Bletchley Park during the war. From your report in *The Times* of October 13 that the veil of enforced secrecy is at last being lifted. Much that is incorrect and inaccurate has been

published in the book *Very Special Intelligence*, by Patrick Beesly (who was himself in the OIC) which is unlikely to be

reliable. The attack made upon her, despite (not because of) the efforts of the doctors. In so far as doctors are not obliged by law to continue heroic treatment indefinitely, the cessation of treatment if for this reason was proper. The doctors cannot be said to have intervened to cause her death since they did all they could to prevent it. Talk, even hypothetically, of the possibility of their being guilty of homicide, or of, in any way, behaving improperly, is at best insensitive and

summaries sent to the intelligence directorates of the Armed Services. "It is irreconcilable with the next statement that "The first instrument available in the Public Record Office comprises 179 pieces (each containing 250 film strips) of deciphered German naval messages".

In fact the Admiralty which, unlike the War Office and Air Ministry, was itself an operational command, never received appreciations or summaries of German naval signals from Bletchley Park who sent the actual messages en clair to the Operational Intelligence Centre. There they were assessed as to their value and significance (together with intelligence from all other sources) with great ability by Commander (later Admiral Sir Norman) Denning and Captain (later Lord Justice) Wiza. How the war at sea was fought, with the advantage of this invaluable intelligence, is already recounted in a book *Very Special Intelligence*, by Patrick Beesly (who was himself in the OIC) which is unlikely to be

reliable. Similarly the relevant German Air Force, Army and especially Abwehr (Military Intelligence) as well as all diplomatic messages were received en clair by the Secretariat of Naval Intelligence which I had the privilege to lead and were also decrypted and appreciated in the Admiralty, a side of the naval war effort described in my recent book.

I am, Sir, etc.,
ERWIN E. S. MONTAGU,
24 Monrose Court,
Exhibition Road, SW7.
October 13.

Plea bargaining

From Mr Robert Hazell

Sir, Sir David Napley (October 12) defends the process of plea bargaining as one in which "those who are unquestionably guilty of criminal offences, manifestly capable of proof, are strongly but fairly persuaded to admit their guilt . . .", and he attacks those who are concerned about possible injustices resulting from abuse of the system as "naïve and misguided". His definition of plea bargaining, however, begs the very question at issue: if indeed the persuasion used by barristers was always fair and their clients were unquestionably guilty there would not be so much public concern.

As evidence that the system does not work as smoothly as Sir David would have us believe one need look no further than the case documented by you in your article (October 13) on the Wharton Baronetcy.

One statement "The material will not appear in the raw condition in which code breakers transcribed intercepted signals. Rather it will take the form of appraisals and

a royal pardon. The private detective whose diligent research cleared their names (at a cost of £8,000) said that he knew of numerous similar cases; and one purpose of Baldwin and McConville's book was to try to establish the frequency with which this sort of injustice might occur.

Sir David does his profession little credit in pretending that all plea bargaining persuasion is fair; and he would do well to consider how much of the decline in respect for the law in recent years is "attributable to the repeated denigration of the legal system and lawyers" (his theory), and whether at least some of it might not stem from lawyers' wilful refusal to recognize that anything in the legal garden can ever be less than lovely.

Yours faithfully,
ROBERT HAZELL,
18 Roden Street, NW1.
October 13.

Tobacco substitutes

From Sir David Nicolson

Sir, Lord Winslany was quite right to ask some pertinent questions about NSM tobacco substitute in the article in your paper on October 12. However, in his research seems to have overlooked not only some pertinent facts

Rothmans does not use the NSM substitute. After researching all the substitute materials available to us we decided to use Cyrel which is produced by the Ciba-Geigy Corporation of America. We use a blend of Cyrel and Peer Special Extra Mill cigarettes—the brands launched by us on July 1.

At present Peer Special sales represent 25 per cent of the total United Kingdom substitute market and 44 per cent of the King Size substitute brands. Not only is Peer Special the world's first cigarette with substitution, but it is also the most successful. We are not burning stocks, on the contrary we are continuing to produce to meet repeat orders from the retail trade.

After three and a half months

cigarettes containing substitutes represent about 2½ per cent of the

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

A legal definition of death

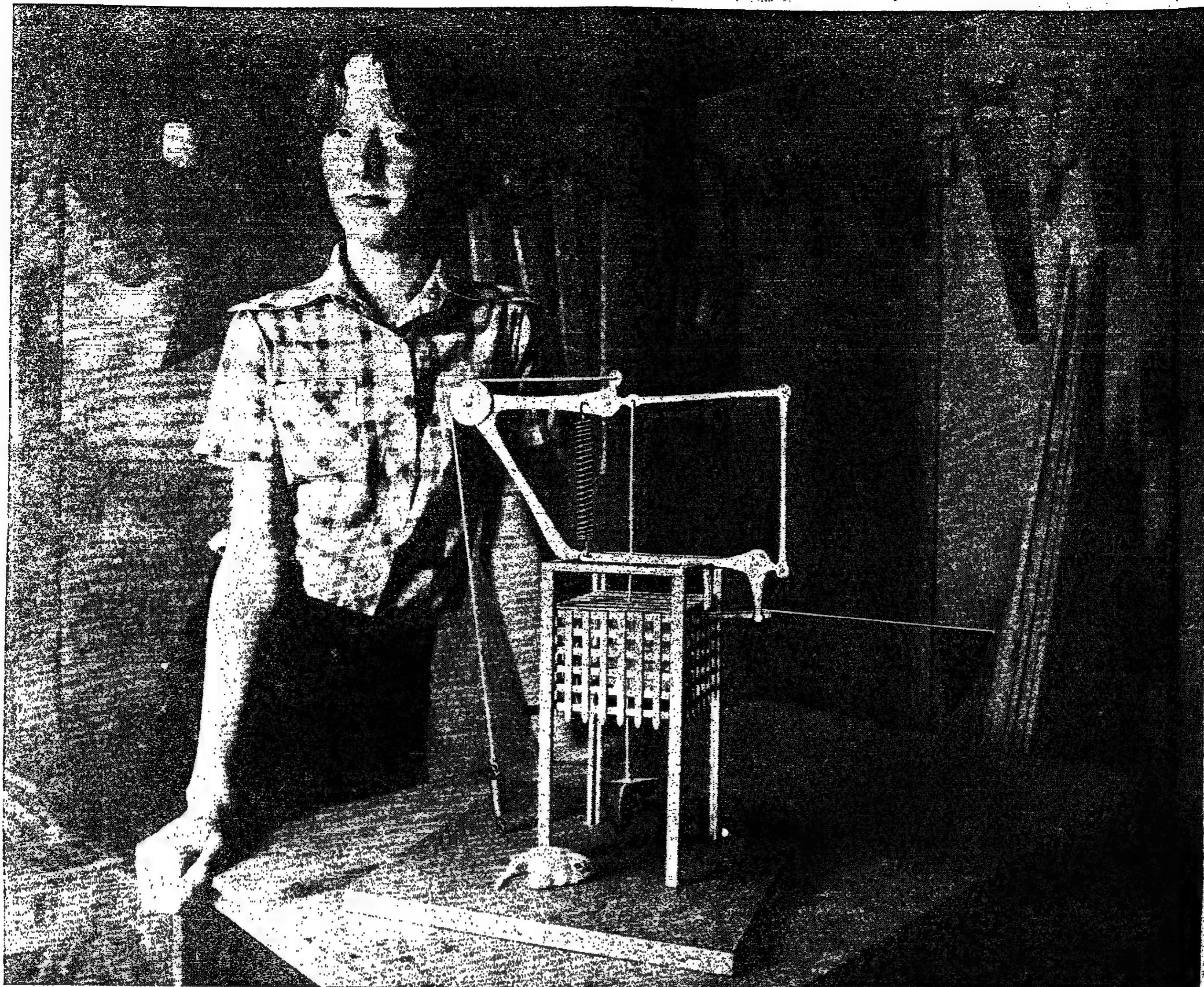
From Mr Ian Kennedy

Sir, It was with regret and a sense of resignation that I read the various reports on the tragic case of Carole Wilkinson, including your own (*The Times*, October 14 and 15). Some sort of intellectual lockjaw seems to overtake those who comment on the medical issue of death, in the area of development in the

area of resuscitation. We have once been forced to read, and listen to expressions such as: "technically dead", "technically alive", "all but dead", "clinically dead"; all of them designed to perpetuate the myth that there is some sort of intermediate stage between life and death peculiar to patients on respirators.

May I offer the following analysis:

I know and we do not yet have the facts. Miss Wilkinson was diagnosed as having suffered brain death, turning off the respirator was of no legal significance. The machine was ventilating a corpse. In any future prosecution no medico-legal problem arises. The attacker killed Miss Wilkinson and could be indicted for murder. Brain death is in my view, the legal definition of death. The old legal definition was "the absence of vital functions



A better mousetrap invented by Elaine Cooke (aged 14).

"Invent a better mousetrap and the world will beat a path to your door," said Ralph Waldo Emerson. Well, Elaine may have to wait a few years before that comes true. Though her mousetrap is kinder and it is certainly inventive.

And inventiveness is perhaps the most valuable quality that modern man possesses. Imagine the world without Marconi, Watt or Edison.

Or Bayer. For the past century Bayer have pioneered new products and technologies that have changed the face of the world.

Inventions that have a considerable impact on the way you live. Consider life without synthetic materials that are lighter, longer lasting, easier to clean and less expensive. Without our dyestuffs, pigments and home textiles, the room you're sitting in now would be duller and less habitable.

Advanced standards of comfort, styling and safety in cars would be unthinkable without plastics, polyurethanes and rubbers.

In agriculture, we have devised and developed substances that increase yields, help combat crop diseases, alleviate destruction by pests.

Today, it's easy to believe that the great age of invention is over, that everything has already been invented. This isn't true. It only seems that way because many of today's significant innovations are taking place in more arcane areas like organic chemistry.

Perhaps that is where Elaine will finally exercise her talents.

Bayer
BAYER

Bayer thinks of tomorrow-today.

By spending over £200 million on research every year. By making over 6,000 products. Employing over 170,000 people world-wide and selling to almost every country in the world, contributing to their economic well-being.

If you'd like to know more about Bayer and the work we do, please write to the address below for our free booklet that we will be publishing in the new year.

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COURT CIRCULAR

BUCKINGHAM PALACE

October 17: The Prince of Wales, Colonel, Welsh Guards, this morning at Buckingham Palace received the new commanding officer of the 1st Battalion.

The Hon. Mary Morrison has succeeded Lady Abel Smith as Lady in Waiting to the Queen.

KENSINGTON PALACE

October 17: The Princess Margaret, Air Commander, Royal Air Force Condustry, today received Group Captain D. T. T. Bryant (Station Commander).

KENNINGTON PALACE

October 17: Princess Alice, Duchess of Gloucester, President of the East Midlands Women's Royal Voluntary Service, this morning visited the National Arts Headquarters in Nottingham.

In the afternoon Her Royal Highness, Patron of Bible Days in Britain, visited their exhibition in Talbot Street, Nottingham.

Miss Jean Maxwell Scott was in attendance.

The Duke of Gloucester, President of the National Art Headquarters, opened their new Headquarters at Highbury Grove this afternoon.

Lieutenant-Colonel Simon Bland was in attendance.

A memorial service for the Earl of Andover will be held at St James's Piccadilly, on Thursday November 10, at 3 pm.

The Countess of Andover gave birth to a daughter in London on Saturday.

Luncheon

Foreign and Commonwealth Office Field Marshal Lord Carver, President Commonwealth Delegation of Rhodesia, will host a luncheon given yesterday by his Majesty's Government at Carlton Gardens in honour of Lieutenant-General Frank Charnier, the United Nations Secretary-General's representative to the council.

Dinners

Lady Rowhedge

Sir Granville and Lady Rowhedge

hosted a dinner party last night at 18 Grosvenor Square in honour of the Mexican Ambassador and Sedona de Tello. Those present included:

the High Commissioner for Rhodesia, Mr. G. J. P. G. M. and Mrs. M. M. M. M. and Mrs. L. and Mrs. Martin and Lucy.

Anglo-Portuguese Society

The Lord Mayor and the Lady Mayoress of Westminster were present at the annual dinner of the Anglo-Portuguese Society held at the Savoy Hotel yesterday evening. The Portuguese Charge d'Affaires and Mrs. Sir Stephen Lockhart received the guests. Mr. David E. Screech

Forthcoming marriages

Mr R. C. Pennington
and Mrs D. I. Tyrell-Kenyon

The marriage is announced between James, elder son of Mr and Mrs C. Pennington-Hobson and Davina, daughter of Mr and the Hon. Mrs D. Jessel.

Mr S. C. Fawkes

and Miss N. M. Francis

The engagement is announced between Simon, son of Mr and Mrs Peter Fawkes, The Gatehouse, White Colne, Colchester, Essex, and Nicola, daughter of Mr. Leslie Francis of Auckland, New Zealand.

Mr J. F. H. King

and Miss J. Barraclough

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs S. M. Kirk of Purley, and Margaret, daughter of Mr and Mrs T. D. Wilkin of Horw.

Mr K. Mann

and Miss H. A. Ellis-Stoye

The engagement is announced between Miles, son of Mr and Mrs L. W. Mann, of Lewes, Sussex, and Helena, daughter of Professor and Mrs. R. J. Ellis-Stoye, also of Lewes.

Mr D. C. Kirk

and Miss E. S. Wilkinson

The engagement is announced between David, son of Mr and Mrs. M. R. Kirk, of 73 Mertonfield Gardens, Edinburgh, and Jane, daughter of Lieutenant-Colonel and Mrs. M. C. Bernclough, of Ivy Cottage, Mill Green, Inglesham, Essex.

Mr P. G. Knight

and Miss H. E. Marwood

The engagement is announced between Ian, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. G. Knight of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Helen, only daughter of Mr and Mrs. A. P. Marwood, of Brookmans Park, Hertfordshire.

Mr I. C. Orr

and Miss S. E. Gunter

The engagement is announced between Ian, son of the Rev. Dr. and Mrs. G. G. Knight of Sevenoaks, Kent, and Helen, only daughter of Mr and Mrs. A. P. Marwood, of Brookmans Park, Hertfordshire.

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Mr J. W. B. Norton

and Miss M. Alomohamed

The marriage will take place in Teheran on October 21 between John, son of Captain and Mrs. P. J. H. R. Kirk, of 73 Mertonfield Gardens, Edinburgh, and Mrs. A. Alomohamed of Shah Abbas Avenue, Kochel-Erzan 22, Teheran, Iran.

Mr M. T. Nicholson

and Miss H. P. MacArthur

The engagement is announced between Miles, elder son of Brigadier J. G. Nicholson, late The Buffs, and Mrs. Nicholson of Ashurst, Crowborough, Sussex, and Mrs. M. D. MacArthur, of 1 Southgate Gardens, London, SW1.

Mr N. E. P. Turner

and Miss J. S. Evans

The engagement is announced between Miles, son of Major and Mrs. P. R. E. Turner, of The Cedars, Coggeshall, Essex, and Jane, elder daughter of Mr and Mrs D. W. R. Evans, of Ridley Hall, Terling, Essex.

Today's engagements

The Prince of Wales leaves Heathrow airport to visit the United States.

Princess Margaret opens the new maternity wing of Harborough and District Hospital, 1145.

The Duke of Gloucester, as president, carries out engagements on behalf of the National Association of Boys' Clubs in Nottinghamshire and Derbyshire arrives at Nottingham station, 12.

City Music Society, 230 Bishopsgate, Royal College of Music Chamber Orchestra, Beethovens, 10pm.

Junior Carlton Club

Members of the political council of the Junior Carlton Club held their annual international committee dinner last night, when their guest was Mr. A. S. Garner, director of organization at Conservative and Unionist Central Office. Mr. David Rowe-Ham, chairman of the council, presided.

Luncheon

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25 years ago

From the Times of Friday, Oct 17, 1952

Mau Mau aims

Westminster, Thursday. — MPs in uneasy silence the account which Mr. Lyttelton, Secretary of State for Colonies, gave to the Commons yesterday of the recent, recently perpetrated, in Kenya by Mau Mau. He left no doubt that the main object of this secret society is to drive Europeans out of Kenya, and there was general assent to his statement that the main bulk of such crimes must be accounted enemies of the law-abiding community of African members who so overwhelmingly outnumbered the law-breakers. Mr. Lyttelton told us in secret cause, intimidating witnesses and by resorting to murder and other brutal and inhuman measures encouraged racial hatred and was violently anti-European and anti-Christian. Perhaps it was the secret society which emerged today was Mr. Lyttelton's quotation of two of the secret oaths enforced by Mau Mau. One was: "If I am sent with four others to kill a European or enemy of this organization and I refuse to do my duty I will kill me".

Royal College of
Surgeons of England

Miss Hazel Child was yesterday appointed assistant secretary of the Royal College of Surgeons of England. The Handcock Prize was awarded to Dr. T. W. J. Leonard, of Newcastle upon Tyne.

University news

Oxford

Mr. John Bourdman, reader in classical archaeology and fellow of Merton College, has been appointed Lincoln professor of classical archaeology and art from October 1, 1978, in succession to Professor C. M. Robertson.

ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE: Ernesto Falivene, Professor Hans Muir, Professor Sir John Polkinghorne, Dr. R. Collins (English), Dr. A. Hope (Physics), Dr. Michael Geoghegan (Chemistry).

Nottingham

Dr. T. Atkinson, former head of Shell's coal mining division in the Netherlands, has been appointed to the chair and headship of the department of mining engineering from September 1.

Distillers' Company

The Distillers' Company has made the following appointments for the coming year:

Mr. Harry Nobes: Warden, Mr. Philip Hobson: Mr. G. E. Potts

Mr. Walter Sichel.

By Nature-Times News Service.

Source: *Physical Review Letters*, Vol. 39, p. 858, Oct. 3, 1977.

© Nature-Times News Service.

Rare egg stolen

An ostrich's egg worth £1,000

on the black market has been

stolen from the Natural History Museum in Torquay.

They find the temperature

is taking the temperature of the sky scientists have deduced that the Milky Way galaxy is moving at an unexpected high speed.

The accepted theory is that

the expansion of the universe

is not symmetrical or irregular

in the distribution of galaxies

and stars. But how can the

expansion be tested?

One of the most sensitive tests

is to measure the properties of

a phenomenon called the microwave background radiation

which exists throughout

all space with a temperature of

three degrees above absolute

zero. That energy is a remnant

of the original big bang.

If the basic assumption of cosmology is correct, it would be essential

to explain by any theory that

attempts to describe the origins

and development of our universe.

The accepted theory of the

origins of the universe is the big

bang theory. According to this

theory the universe began

with a single point of infinite

density.

The effects of the different

rotations can be sorted out.

The Earth is moving round the Sun with a velocity of about 30km a second around the centre of the Milky Way at about 200km a second, and the Milky Way itself is moving with a velocity of about 600km a second with respect to the universe at a distance of 30,000 light years.

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rotations can be sorted out.

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That last result is surprisingly

high. It is an unexpected dis-

covery that must be explained by

any theory that attempts to

explain the origin of the universe.

Evidence against that assumption

would come from observations that

the expansion of the universe is

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BUSINESS TRAVEL

a Special Report



by Patricia Tisdall

The large number of special low-cost air fares put on offer this year, from Skytrain to minimal accommodation package charters has added a new dimension to business travel. Widespread discounting has caused even the least economy-minded businessman to think again about paying the full fare for his ticket and look at ways of "shopping around". Previously, because there was no price competition between airlines, the businessman's choice depended only on timing and levels of service.

Today most businessmen as well as leisure travellers are aware that a careful choice of tickets can yield savings of 30 per cent or more off the standard fare. Unfortunately the appalling complexity of the various fares is likely to deter all except the most persistent would-be traveller.

No fewer than 30 different fares, including six categories of discounts, were, for instance, unearthed by the Airline Users Committee last year for scheduled airline travel from London to Malaga.

Even on the simplest routes such as London to Frankfurt the committee found four standard fare structures: first class, economy class, public excursion and inclusive tour, and six special fare prices including "spouse", student and common interest group rates.

Each of the various fare structures carry a set of conditions. The public excursion rate on the London to Frankfurt run, for example, is valid only at weekends. Similar restrictions, which effectively cut down the flexibility of use, apply to most other cheap tickets but vary according to the airline, the routine and time of use.

Information even from the airlines concerned is sparse and the business traveller, unless he is a frequent user of a particular route, has little chance of buying the cheaper ticket without outside help.

A large number of travel agents specializing in serving businessmen are now adding cost savings to the convenience of the service sales. Unless there is an all-inclusive rate.

Cheaper by charter: it pays to shop around

they offer. Usually the best outside spur he is equally time, knowing that they savings can be achieved by incorporating hotel bookings and possibly car hire into a tailor-made package of the type familiar to holiday-makers, with the advantage that the cost can include incidentals such as airport transfers and taxes.

Lunair Poly, for example, this summer advertised savings ranging from £50 on a week's stay in New York to about £500 on a 14-night Far East trip taken in Japan, Bangkok and Hong Kong under its Fair Deal scheme.

Other travel agents dealing with businessmen can concentrate on more traditional services such as obtaining visas and passports and delivering tickets. Thomas Cook, for example, advertises a 24-hour service which ranges from arranging air tickets to supplying travellers' cheques and foreign currency.

It is for the user to decide which type of agency service he requires and to see that he gets it. Business Traveller says it is a constant source of surprise that few companies select travel agents, as they do advertising agents, by inviting rival agents to make presentations in competing against one another and then keeping the winner up to the mark by inviting him to reapply for the account every three years or so.

However, it adds that "we are still living in the era in which some British companies spending over £100,000 a year on travel don't even appoint a single agent to handle their business, leaving it to individual executives or more usually their secretaries to book through any agent who comes to mind".

The answer to this apparent lethargy lies in the motivation. The business executive, travelling on his employer's behalf, is not likely to feel that he can justify several hours or even days of his expensive time being spent on searching out a cheap fare where, in any case, the attached conditions may prove to be unacceptable.

In such cases part of the expense is paid for by the firm and part from the employee's own pocket. Here there is a particular search for the available savings on fares and other expenses.

However, probably the vast majority of businesses, while they are aware that cheaper fares exist, find that the difficulties of finding out about them, and of meeting the special requirements, are too great and that preplanning is possible, airlines might adjust their

time, knowing that they are unlikely to opt for economy, rather than convenience.

Nevertheless, many businessmen are deliberately seeking out cheaper fares. It is claimed, for example, that sales of representatives travelling from North America represent 25 per cent of some chartered aircraft and that this is likely to grow to 40 per cent in the near future.

For during the same time as a revolution in fare structures has taken place, there has also been a change in the grade of business traveller. At one time, only top-level board directors went abroad on business to meet their peers in other countries. Today improved frequency of schedules and faster aircraft have eliminated the requirement for many resident jobs concerned, for example, with the maintenance of plane and machinery.

Companies which might previously have found it easier either to employ foreign nationals or to move their own men on a semi-permanent basis can now meet requirements from head office using more frequent travel.

With the shift of travellers to middle executives and blue collar workers has come the transition of the business traveller from the leisure first class compartments into economy or tourist class. For prolonged business trips, especially during a period of intense pressure on discretionary incomes, many business travellers are also seeking to combine leisure with business either by taking their wives or by extending their trip, or a combination of the two.

On some routes it may be more profitable for an airline to carry holidaymakers who are prepared to commit firmly to itineraries and to buy non-refundable tickets well in advance at a fraction of the price of the all-inclusive fare.

Economy minded business would do well to quantify how valuable the flexibility is in cash terms. Already it is the constant complaint of travel agents that they are not given sufficient notice of trips to arrange the best deal for their clients. Given sufficient evidence that preplanning is possible, airlines might adjust their

Have you considered the effect a long car journey might have on the driver?

A medical research team at Leeds University has carried out a series of scientific tests* in which they examined the comparative stresses and strains on the heart of travelling by train and driving a car.

The heartbeats of twenty-four business men were carefully monitored. Twelve of them had a history of heart trouble, twelve were in normal health.

Each was given two tests.

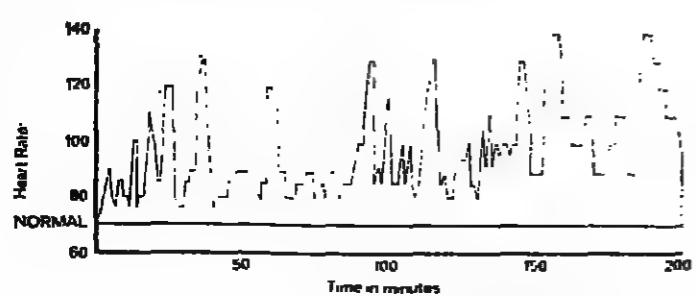
Test one took place in a car travelling on the motorway between

at high speeds, even traffic jams.

Peaks ranged from 110 to 140 beats per minute in the drivers in normal health. For those with heart trouble the peak ranged from 100 to 150.

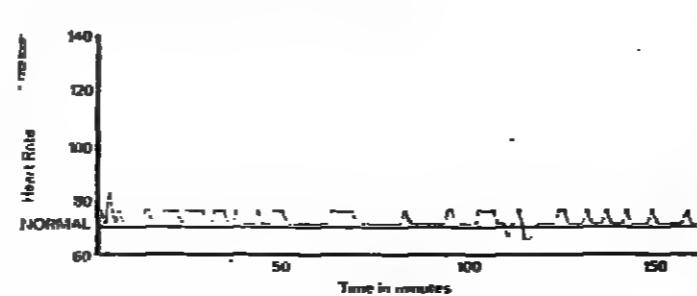
Test two was conducted on the Leeds to London Inter-City service. Maximum heartbeat during the fast two hundred mile journey was a mere 80 beats a minute while most of the time it stayed at around 70. The average during the whole journey was just 72 beats a minute.

Motorway: Leeds to London.



Leeds and London. The hearts of all the drivers were sent racing by unexpected fog and rain, being overtaken without warning, overtaking

Inter-City: Leeds to London.



We've been telling you for years that Inter-City makes the going easy for businessmen.

Now you can see why.

Inter-City makes the going easy

*Source: New Perspectives in Beta Blockade, CIBA, 1972.

Straining to take the train

by Michael Baily

Trains have been one of the businessman's favourite forms of domestic travel for as long as there have been railways and businesses.

Provided the train takes you where you want to go, when you want to go, at what price you are prepared to pay, the attractions of rail travel are as great as many.

It provides a comfortable seat,

a pleasant setting, room to walk about in, read, think, chat, smoke, or watch the passing countryside.

Meals are provided, sleeping

accommodation if required and attentive staff to see to the traveller's needs. None of the competing modes provides such a range of amenities.

In Britain, there is an additional attraction. Nature

has favoured the railways by making this island one of the right size for rail travel.

With more than 250 miles between most of the main centres of population.

With few exceptions, this

means a train journey short

enough to be done between

meals, and to permit our

and back in a day.

If Britain is a natural market for business travel by rail, success in it depends, however, on the railways achieving the standards that are possible:

in speed, price, quality, and reliability.

If these have not

always succeeded,

for many years after the

last war, plagued by uncertainty over the railways'

future, poor staff morale,

and inadequate investment

in new trains and other

today whose time is money.

The introduction of the 155-mph Advanced Passenger Train in 1979 cutting the rail journey time to four and a half hours for 400 miles, will therefore be of crucial importance.

Air times are unlikely to shorten much more by faster aircraft in these ecological days, and the disparity in fares should not widen greatly either. So it will be a straight choice between the speed of air, and the comfort and convenience of the train taking an hour longer.

Comfort, frequency, and punctuality will be essential for rail to win back the traffic. With those qualities, there is every chance that they will, provided price is competitive too.

Price is probably one of the main reasons why Britain's Inter-City traffic after many years of steady growth has faltered over the past three years. Rail fares rose by about 50 per cent in 1975 and since then first-class travel, of which most business traffic has fallen by more than 10 per cent.

While some of this traffic loss can be attributed to the low state of the economy and business activity, there can be little doubt that some springs from economy measures on the part of First Class Rail, which is quite legitimately in that allowing 12p a mile for the cost of rail travel, it is still cheaper to send a man by rail, without taking into account such factors as the absence of stress and fatigue.

For many years after the last war, plagued by uncertainty over the railways' future, poor staff morale, and inadequate investment in new trains and other

for the businessman to work en route; Birming-

ham to London return, for example, works out at £15 return by rail compared with £25 by car.

Increasingly, firms have been pre-arranging carloads, especially where one man needs to travel by car anyway, and the answer comes out very differently where four people are travelling: more than 550 by rail compared with less than £30 by car. Few people would regard this as a desirable form of business travel, however, and with more modest rises in rail fares over the past 18 months, and sharp increases in the cost of motoring, it seems that some of the loss is being made good.

Another problem, which British Rail's business traffic is suffering severely from shortcomings in the train care and services in the wake of staff reorganization.

For too many Inter-City trains are leaving without the catering facilities or with unsatisfactory substitutes for the advertised service; and urgent studies are being carried out to put matters right.

First-class travel constitutes about a tenth of British Rail's total passenger mileage of about 18,000,000 a year, and about a quarter of passengers revenue of about £550 a year. Provided British Rail can maintain and improve its standard of excellence, there

seems little doubt that it will thrive and prosper in the future, to the benefit of both the railway and the business community.

The author is Transport Correspondent, The Times.

"It has been a great pleasure"

It is our express wish that for all future visits, we travel by the splendidly punctual aeroplanes of the Austrian Airlines Company, particularly when we visit Eastern Europe as the connections via Vienna are most excellent.

I have always concurred with Austrian Airlines' choice of comestibles and found the

service by civil and gentle females a model of propriety.

After each expedition my sentiments have been expressed thus: "I have enjoyed it very much and it has been a great pleasure."

Ask your IATA travel agent about our excellent connections to Eastern Europe.

AUSTRIAN AIRLINES The West-East connection

Austrian Airlines, SFCN, Concourse, London W1, QN 0497/1, SER 022257



Big catch bargain hunters at zoo sale

by Arthur Reed

The passengers on the inaugural Laker Skytrain service from Gatwick airport to New York included a number of businessmen taking advantage of the £59 single fare.

They fell into two main classes: those running their own small enterprises who were going to seek orders in the United States and who would not have been travelling had it not been for the low cost; and those who were employees of small or medium-sized businesses, off to carry out maintenance on machinery which their companies had sold in the United States. Normally they would have gone on a more expensive scheduled flight, but on this occasion they were instructed to try Laker.

One of the drawbacks to a business house of this type of travel is that there is no guarantee of a seat until the day of travel.

Bookings open at 4 am each day for that day's flights, but businessmen are already discovering that even this short time can be used to advantage.

One business based at

Crawley, Sussex to which I spoke asks its employees who are due to make a trip to New York to call in at the Laker ticket desk at Gatwick airport on their way to work in the morning. If there are still tickets they buy one, work at their desk until all work is done and then catch the 5.30 pm departure.

A senior executive of the company said: "The disadvantages are obvious, in that you can never be certain that your man will get away on the day you want him to, and this can cause problems with appointments over the other side."

"But we are finding that Laker has spare seats on most days. The advantages are obvious, in that you can never be certain that your man will get away on the day you want him to, and this can cause problems with appointments over the other side."

Several companies based in Europe have already carried out cost exercises comparing travel between their countries and New York by direct flight, and by sending their workers to Britain by train and boat and then by

Skymain. For most it is working out more cheaply to use Skytrain, as long as the time of the employees involved,

such as ships' crews, is not vital.

British Airways, Pan-Am, Trans World, El Al, Air India and Iranair, the six International Air Transport Association carriers on the North Atlantic, are all countering Skytrain with standard fares, easily comparable with those they are offering.

British Airways has introduced an executive cabin on its Boeing 747 jumbo jets on most routes, taking up a suggestion of the Airline Users' Committee. This is available to travellers buying full-fare economy tickers who have to ask for a place in it when they make their booking.

Situated immediately behind the first-class cabin, the cabin provides a haven of peace for the businessman who wants to work, or just to relax, on the flight, free from children and in-flight films.

British Airways promises a more restful atmosphere, with a quicker food and beverage service than in the main economy cabin. With such a facility, even at a higher price for the trip

than Laker, the airline could go some way towards combating the advantages which the Skytrain has to offer.

For the businessman with travel plans which can be organized some time ahead, it is worth exploring the other cheap fare deals which the lata airlines now offer.

Budget fares are as cheap as standard, and guarantee a seat—which standard does not.

On the London-Washington Concorde route, British Airways is filling an average of 80 per cent of the seats available on every flight, and reckon that 71 per cent of these passengers are travelling on business. On the London-Bahrain route, 47 per cent of the seats are filled on average and 65 per cent of the passengers are on business.

If operating into New York the load factors (the proportion of seats on offer which are filled) will be even greater than on the London-Washington route. The business communities at either end of the route are expected to embrace the new service with enthusiasm.

The other five London-New York lata carriers expect to lose some of their first-class traffic to British Airways, but in spite of this only Iranair will invest in Concorde to compete with the British airline.

On both fares the travel is on identical aircraft with identical in-flight service and standards of safety. One big advantage of APEX is that far more destinations in North America are available, and there are more frequent flights.

At the opposite end of the fares scale, Concorde continues to draw a proportion of businessmen for whom time is important, and whose travel budget is not limited.

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Escombe Gwyn



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Conference on camera

by Pearce Wright

"There are still things at which the computer can't beat the eyeball-cerebral combination."

I rate this among the rarer gems of technical gobbledegook from the world of science and technology. It came from a salesman, although I think he was called something like a systems consultant at the time, explaining to doctors how computers could be used as aids to medical diagnosis.

The purpose was to reassure them that machines were no substitute for experience and skilled observation when examining patients. Yet I have frequently recalled the phrase, particularly after a difficult telephone interview that has left some indefinable shadow of doubt in the mind.

Perhaps not surprisingly on this occasion it was prompted by being asked to write about the use of telecommunications services as an alternative to business travel. The idea of using international telephone links to provide face-to-face conferences is not new. Indeed a senior Post Office man forecast recently that advances in communications networks for this purpose would be effective enough to attract one in 10 of the people who cross the Atlantic daily.

To some extent the Post Office is already gaining experience for such projects with its network for five cities in Britain which forms the Confravision service. The service uses an advanced closed circuit television system for hire by the hour to businesses, or other users, to conduct a board meeting, sales conference or similar discussion.

Mounting costs of accommodation and travel have ensured a steady rise in the number of customers for Confravision. Studios have been built in London, Bristol, Manchester and Glasgow to accommodate up to 10 people in

each. Cameras are arranged a tiny part of the amount spent on telecommunications in a year. New communications networks, from radio to radio-paging or computer data transmission, are soon absorbed after introduction.

In various ways these services have all provided an alternative to business travel when matters of urgency are under discussion. On this yardstick the most important service over recent years is arguable, the big expansion of the international direct dialling system. Four out of five businesses in the United Kingdom can telephone directly to any one of 320 million people simply by dialling a number.

The idea of holding a conference over telecommunications circuits was used over telephone connections long before the adoption of the television screen. In fact the loudspeaking telephone, designed for an office desk for use without picking up the handset, has been developed to a point at which several people in one office may hold a conversation with others at the end of the line.

Electronic devices are built into the equipment so that comments can be exchanged by any members of the groups and transmitted in normal tones. The device that allows this to happen operates by automatically cutting out incoming conversations when someone near the equipment speaks. The process for allowing speech in only one direction at a time is the technical one of eliminating the "howls" that would be generated on conventional links in using equipment for multiple conversations.

An internal telephone system designed specifically for a group of people in a factory or office to reach one another quickly can be provided, entirely separate from the public exchange. Six, 11 or 16 telephones can be connected together for such a conference.

The author is Science Correspondent, The Times.



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Car in the company

hierarchy

by Peter Waymark

good deal higher than that body shell, a choice of four hold its own but is now engines of which the latest starting to increase its share in the market. Since as has been pointed out, the vast majority of large cars are now about £15,000.

One rung down, as it were, are the Daimlers and the Jaguars. They are actually the same car, except that the Daimler has a different radiator grille, superior trim and a higher price. One is for the managing director, say, the other for a mere board member.

After all, a taxi can take four in the back in reasonable comfort and is a better mobile conference room than most saloon cars. One does not qualify for the Jaguar will have to make do with a humbler offering from what is usually called his secretary in the cab and his dictated letters to her executive sector. Such a car is the Rover. So far there has been only one model, the 3500 V8, but

from today the range is enlarged downwards with the addition of 2.6 and 2.3 litre six-cylinder engines. The point is that the 2.3 litre to the gallon (of diesel) is not to be dismissed.

On the other hand, the traditional company car is so firmly entrenched that it will take at least another oil crisis, as well as a total withdrawal of tax concessions, to affect it that much.

Above roughly the two-litre mark, it is estimated that nine out of 10 new cars are bought by, or for, businessmen and the company car fleet has to be carefully chosen to reflect the company pecking order. The pinnacle, naturally, is a Rolls-Royce. It may be stretching things a bit to describe the Silver Shadow as an essential business tool but certainly the car has come to be regarded as the businessman's supreme status symbol.

The Rolls is arguably the only car made without a direct competitor, which helps the company to get away with over-prices like charging £43,000 for the Camargue version. And on the Phantom VI limousine a little lower on the economy scale, there are enough extras available—from colour television sets to cocktail cabinets—to push the price a

Ford, for one, would not agree but a shade lower in estimation than the Rover is the Granada. This has just gone into its mark two version, with a crisp new body shell and almost complete change of engines. The company which buys the Granada can offer the fuel-injected 2.8 as its top model, the ordinary 2.8 to his deputy, down through the V6 2.3 and the four-cylinder two litre carried over from the previous model. What the businessman will make of the diesel Granada—Ford's first diesel car, though actually a Peugeot engine—remains to be seen.

Like the taxi, it will put the economy before performance. As an alternative to either owning its vehicle or hiring it for short periods, a company may lease it. This half-way house has been far more popular on the other side of the Atlantic, where some 80 per cent of company cars are recent models. British Leyland has even had a Car, a company which has the effrontery to challenge the more established port traffic than cheap-rate domestic business car, as well as the price of nearly £24,000, as it makes particularly successful in tapping the needs of the business community.

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For the more modest breed of executive, there is the Ford Cortina. It is Britain's best-selling model and the most favoured by fleet owners. Here again, Ford has cunningly catered for the gradations of status and provided, within the same

Power of paying with plastic

by Ronald Pullen

Membership of the European Economic Community, speedier communications and the lure of overseas markets every time the sun sets a little lower on the economy at home have all helped to make the British executive a little less xenophobic than a few years ago.

Nowadays the overseas business trip is part of the daily routine rather than the well-planned safari it used to be. And it is as likely as not to be just as frequent an occurrence for the small concern whose lifeblood is exporting as for the giant multinationals.

One of the areas where the inevitable complications and minor irritations that are still part and parcel of overseas travel have been largely anaesthetized is in the range of financial facilities offered through the banks. With only the minimum of foresight, then, it should be possible for international businessmen to avoid the trouble and embarrassment of running short of money almost anywhere in the world.

Moreover, such have been the moves towards a cashless society that any executives without his clutch of credit cards may even find himself locked on with suspicion should he want to pay his restaurant or hotel bill with anything other than plastic.

So how should the itinerant businessman prepare himself for the rigours of travel abroad? If he wants to go through the rigmarole of opening lines of credit and arranging letters of introduction, then the clearing banks will be quite happy to do so. But for most everyday purposes, and particularly if he is visiting several different countries on one tour, the businessman's needs are well catered for by traveller's cheques and the abundance of credit cards that have sprung up in recent years.

Although the credit card companies may not concede the point, it is still probably fair to say that traveller's cheques are the most popular and widely accepted means of taking money overseas. Not only are they negotiable almost anywhere in the world but possibly just as relevant is the security they provide if the cheques are lost or stolen. It is the now ubiquitous credit card that has taken most of the trouble out of travelling abroad if only because there are no prior arrangements to be made for its use anywhere in the world. They have proliferated in recent years and the question businessmen now have to ask themselves is whether they really need all the cards that are now available.

For most purposes, the answer is probably not, but

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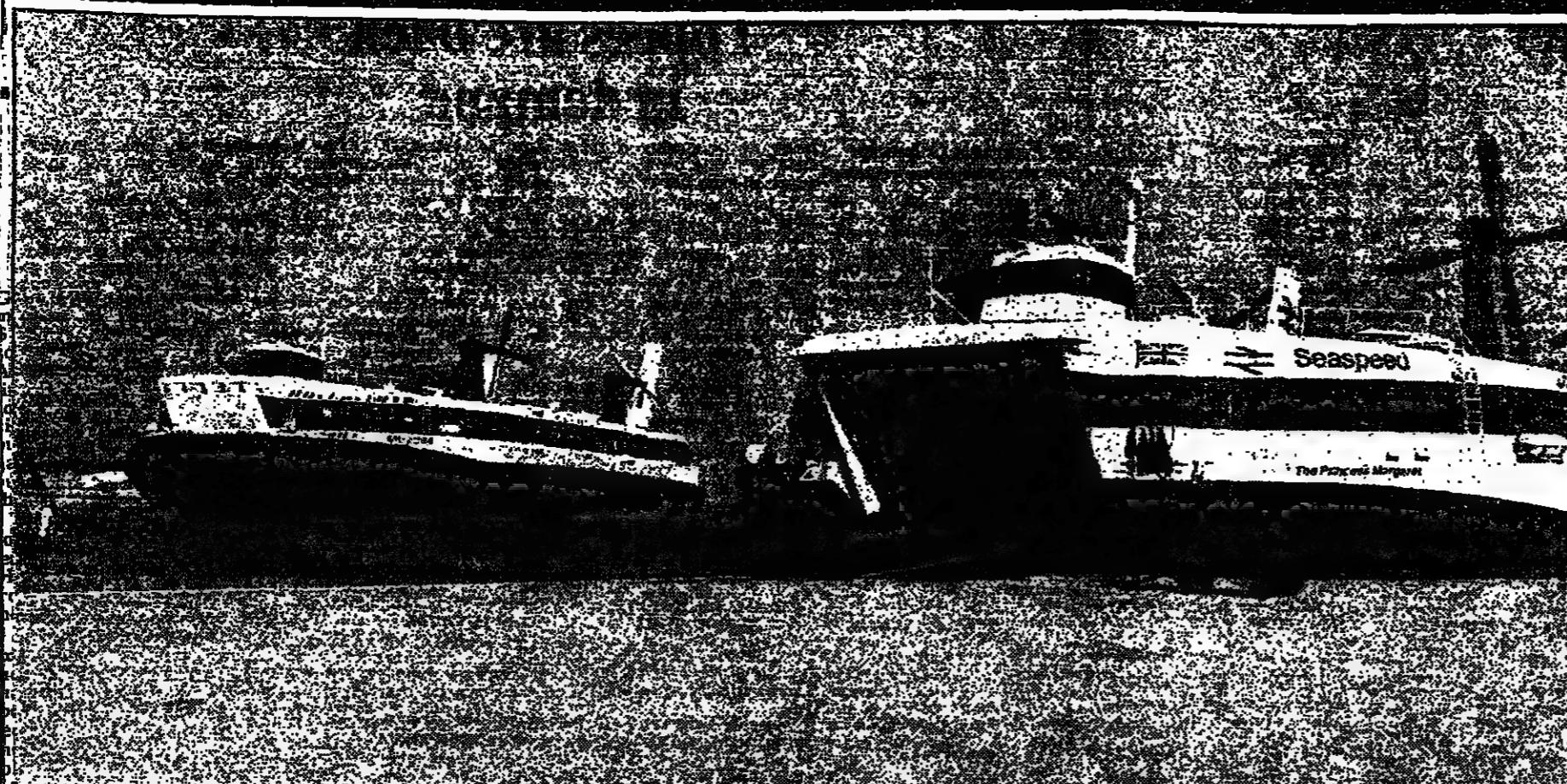
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By Alan Hamilton
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THE TIMES TUESDAY OCTOBER 18 1977

BUSINESS TRAVEL

23

Cunard Queens' abdication leaves seas to ferries

by Michael Baily

As recently as 20 years ago business travel by sea was associated in most people's minds with tycoons crossing the Atlantic by Cunard Queen Mary.

Today that market has all but disappeared, not just across the Atlantic but to South Africa, Australia, South America, and the Far East, because the ships that carried those businessmen have disappeared; since by air, the speed of present-day business needs: the jet airplane.

What is probably not realized is that during the past 20 years the market for business travel by sea has expanded rather than contracted despite the disappearance of the deep-sea liner. For this has been a period of unprecedented growth in ferry traffic between Britain and the Continent, a substantial pro-

portion of which is business travel by rail or less than normal fares: between £50 and £70 return to cities such as Cologne, Düsseldorf and Bonn.

Similar packages are available on many of the drive-on ferries to the Continent and Ireland, offering inclusive rates for car and hotel accommodation in scores of hotels in France, Germany, the Benelux countries and Ireland.

Between Britain and France a slightly faster service is available by hovercraft, giving a channel crossing of 35 minutes compared with 90 minutes by conventional ferry, while in Belgium the recently-introduced Jetfoil, travelling smoothly down the Thames and across the Channel on underwater fins, offers a through service from central London to Belgium under five hours.

The author is Shipping Correspondent, The Times.

Chaos follows if computers fail to turn you on

By Alan Cane

For several anxious minutes last June, I became an uninvited guest in Dallas, Texas. The American Airlines computer-based seat-reserve system could locate neither me nor my proposed alternate home and my chances of seeing London again seemed remote.

The explanation was simple. The flight plan had been altered several times and the prevailing conditions and some stage of medicine had failed to tell the computer of the latest iteration. The result was a blank visual display screen, a blank expression on the face of the booking clerk and a very worried travel agent.

Such experiences are extremely rare and almost always attributable to man, rather than machine, error. There is little doubt that airline reservation systems are the most common to all forms of travel developed

successful of all applications of computer technology. They are almost too successful, too reliable. Modern business travel would be possible without the computer but it would be neither as cheap nor as efficient. If for any reason the computers are turned off, chaos tends to ensue.

This truth was brought to thousands of travellers recently when assistance air traffic controllers refused to feed data to the computers at the London Air Traffic Control Centre at West Drayton. Faced with no manual methods, the controllers were unable to cope and there were many serious delays. It is impossible to coordinate an airport such as Heathrow without computer assistance, and every worried travel agent.

The influence of computers in travel has been most powerful in the air, where time is of the essence, but the two important applications—traffic control and place reservation—are common to all forms of travel developed

in West Germany, for example, computers are already being used to assist the efficient allocation of railway

seating space.

Traffic control at the West Drayton centre relies on a complex mixture of large IBM machinery, complicated software for maximum dependency.

Place reservation systems, however, are possible only because of the development of operating computers. These methods give large numbers

of booking clerks the opportunity to dip into the mass

memory of the machine and

simultaneously with instructions from about 4,000 telephone clients distributed around the continent or across the world.

American Airlines is generally credited with the first commercial application of such a real-time system, the Sabre system. All the world's leading airlines followed: BOAC developed the world's leading airline system, and BEA produced Beacon.

All were remarkable im-

provements on what had gone before. In the early days manual methods, such as allocating quota for particular parts of journeys, were the best or sending documentation on the previous flight, were used. Telex and telephone helped but seemed air travellers remember that it took more than a hundred calls to book a flight.

These systems can hold operators to manage the vast stores of information held in their memories yet

allow it to be extracted or modified within seconds, called with empty seats, or while the booking clerk that passengers were turned away. Programs have been developed which enable flights. Those days have gone

and the occasional case of

overbooking

usually results in

from a

single threat to the travel agency—the statistical measure of the number of reserved seats

unlikely to be taken up.

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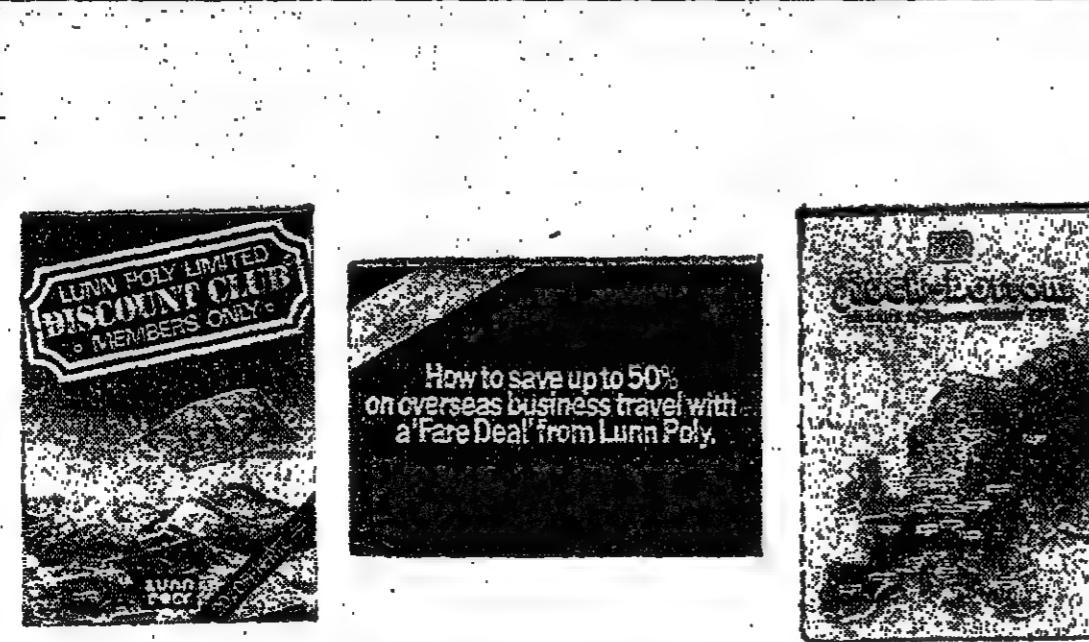
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EEC ministers set target of 1pc growth increase to save jobs

From Michael Hornby
Luxembourg, Oct 17

EEC Finance Ministers agreed here today on the need for measures to raise the Community's real economic growth rate next year to between 4 and 4.5 per cent. Without such action, the 1978 growth rate is not expected; on present trends, to exceed 3.5 per cent, compared with 2.5 to 3 per cent this year.

Speaking to journalists after the meeting, Mr Healey, Chancellor of the Exchequer, said: "There was a general feeling that without some extra job-creating growth, the pressure for protectionism could become dangerously strong."

Mr Gaston Geens, the Belgian Finance Minister, who presided over today's meeting, said the ministers agreed that the extra 1 per cent of growth should be generated by stimulating domestic demand, although it was accepted that the room for manoeuvre would vary from country to country.

Any action taken would also have to be co-ordinated with non-EEC countries.

A "key element" in assessing the EEC's chances of meeting the new growth target would be the policy of the West German government, Mr Geens added. During the meeting, Mr Finan-

ce Minister, indicated that his government was planning to boost the inflationary momentum announced last month by the equivalent of £350m.

Mr Healey told his colleagues that Britain's improved financial situation would enable it to make a contribution to the overall strategy within the limits agreed with the International Monetary Fund and the Public Sector Reforms Requirements and Economic Credit Review.

According to Mr Healey, the decision was that Britain and Holland should do more to private economic activity.

In a statement issued at the end of today's meeting, the prime minister said:

Journalists to get strike pay

Brussels to enforce steel price measures

By Peter Hill
Industrial Correspondent

Action may be taken shortly by the European Commission against steelmakers who infringe the Commission's minimum prices regime which forms part of the anti-crisis measures introduced at the beginning of this year in an effort to stabilize the steel industry.

Community officials have undertaken spot checks among EEC steel producers in the past few months—particularly in relation to prices for reinforcing bars (rebars). Recently they visited a number of British private sector steelmakers, including Sheerness Steel and GKN.

Earlier, the British Steel Corporation was asked to provide details of its price structure.

The price investigations have been prompted by allegations by other European steel producers against the Italian Bresciani and private sector steelmakers.

It is claimed that their rebar prices on exports to other parts of Europe—particularly Germany and France—have been between 20 and 30 per cent below the EEC's minimum price levels.

Last week Vice-commissioner Etienne Davignon, the EEC Commissioner for Industry, spent several hours discussing the grievances of other European producers with representatives of Bresciani in Rome.

He warned them that unless

they agreed to lift their prices to the EEC mandatory levels

the Commission would take action against them. This would include fines levied on the basis of turnover or on the volume of steel involved in the shipments which were proved to have infringed the price minimum.

The Italian private sector steelmakers, however, have said that if they were to lift their prices to the EEC minimum many faced the prospect of being forced out of business.

But there are indications that Bresciani—or at least some of its plants—would be prepared to raise prices in view of intensified investigations by the Commission, provided the Community agreed to an increase in the volume of rebar exports from private sector Italian steelmakers.

Further talks between the Commission and the offending Italian manufacturers are expected to take place over the next few weeks.

Dumping protest: Five United States steel companies have complained to the Treasury Department that Japanese and Indian exporters are dumping steel wire strand, used in prestressed concrete, on the American market.

They claim that the Japanese are charging up to \$190 less per tonne in the United States than on their home market, and the Indians up to \$108 less.

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Bank of Ireland

Varley hint of restructured motor group as Rover men back bargaining reforms

Jones union stewards in split on Leyland vote

By R. W. Shakespeare

A group of 11 senior shop stewards from Leyland's Rover plants in the Midlands have decided to defy the policy of the leadership of their union, the Transport and General Workers, and its more protectionist shop stewards from other car plants, by voting in favour of the company's wage-negotiating and labour relations reforms at a crucial meeting in London today.

Mr Joe Harris, the senior TGWU convenor in the Rover plant at Solihull, has called a meeting of 250 senior shop stewards from all car plants.

All but one of the remaining unions

passed at today's meeting of 250 senior shop stewards from all car plants.

All but one of the remaining unions in the car plants—the sheet metal workers—have already agreed to support the proposals which, apart from giving over a general 10 per cent wage increase from next month, pay parity between the plants phased in over the next two years, an incentive scheme based on self-financing productivity and improved sick pay and lay-off

FEES.

At the weekend Mr Far Lowry,

British Leyland personnel director, made it clear that without the agreement of the stewards the company could not possibly go to the Government and claim that its conditions for further state aid.

"It has been made perfectly clear,"

he said, "that failure to meet production levels has been the result of disputes, and that to a large extent these have had their roots on questions of pay parity and grading."

If we hope to achieve wage parity and to sort our wage grades in Leyland, then centralised bargaining is the only way it can be done."

The decision represents the first public split in the ranks of TGWU national officials, and stewards who had expressed solid opposition to Leyland's

eleven-hour bid to get its proposals

This seems to support the view that

those who continue their opposition to the reforms may find themselves faced with a shop floor revolt.

Certainly with a split opening in the ranks of the stewards, British Leyland might feel it can rely more easily following their lead, to try to secure a long-term general 10 per cent wage increase from next month, pay parity between the plants phased in over the next two years, an incentive scheme based on self-financing productivity and improved sick pay and lay-off

FEES.

At Longbridge, a meeting of 800 sheet metal workers decided to return to work immediately, and production of Allegro and Minis was able to resume

Palm Beach employees on strike at

Cowley agreed to reopen negotiations

and while these began Marina produc-

tion was restarted.

Peter Whittaker writes:

"Events are taking over. No amount of public money can save Leyland if they do not produce cars regularly, consistently, and of the highest quality."

If large-scale industrial troubles contin-

ued, Leyland could not succeed in its present form. The National Enter-

prise Board had called for a dramatic improvement.

If this were not forthcoming the NEB

would come back in the Government,

and if it made recommendations for

changes in the structure of the com-

pany "then we shall have to con-

sider them."

The Government and the British

people had kept faith with British Ley-

land to the tune of £350m of finan-

cial support. But since the Governmen-

tal share of the home market for cars had

fallen disastrously.

It was a national disgrace that the

importers' share had risen to over 50

per cent.

There was better news last night of

strikes which had stopped production

of 14,000 men idle.

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More use of sterling for export credit proposed

By Christopher Wilkins

Negotiations are under way between the clearing banks, the Export Credits Guarantees Department, the Treasury and the Bank of England which could open the way to more financing of export credits in

foreign currency.

There is now a growing urgency for the negotiations to be completed quickly. Talks have been going on for some weeks; but the existing agreement covering export finance between the clearers and the ECGB expired yesterday with a number of issues remaining to be resolved.

The scheme under discussion involves a radical change in the previous formula under which much of the export financing carried out by banks has been refinanced by the Government through the ECGB. The formula required that the banks would take loans on to their books up to the equivalent of 22 per cent of their current account balances and thereafter all debts would be refinanced.

By last autumn the scale of the refinancing had become such a source of concern for the Government that the Chancellor introduced a new dollar financing scheme to cut it. Beyond certain strict limits, the banks were told their big export credits would have to be denominated in foreign currency, chiefly dollars. All such loans would have to be carried on the banks' own books.

However, a new proposal has now been put forward which would effectively freeze the existing refinancing arrangements. It would then allow the clearers to take on new sterling as well as currency business, but no element of refinancing would be allowed.

The resumption of approval for sterling financing of exports would be strongly supported by British exporters, many of whom have had serious reservations about the currency scheme.

Aside from its complications and the initial problems with documentation (now largely resolved), there has been some uncertainty about whether foreign buyers of British goods would be prepared to take on credits in other currencies than sterling—most notably in the case of the Soviet Union and other Eastern European borrowers.

The ECGB now accepts that for sums of up to £20m finance for Russian deals can be arranged in sterling.

Bond support scheme: Growing demand by overseas customers for performance bonds has led to a rapid growth in the ECGB's bond support scheme, under which it indemnifies banks or companies issuing the bonds. Since February, 1975, 71 guarantees have been issued covering contracts worth £120m, but of these 42 covering contracts valued at £90m have been issued this year. Cases under consideration are worth more than £200m.

Financial Editor, page 27

September lag in retail sales fuels call for early tax boost to spending

By Caroline Atkinson

RETAIL SALES

The following are the seasonally adjusted figures for retail sales released by the Department of Industry:

	Percentage change	Sales by value
	3 months to	3 months to
	month	month
1976		
Sept	+4.9	+15
Oct	+3.8	+16
Nov	+1.5	+18
Dec	-1.5	+16
1977		
Jan	-2.1	+12
Feb	-8.8	+15
March	-11.8	+14
April	-14.0	+12
May	-12.7	+15
June	-4.1	+14
July	+4.3	+18
Aug	+10.9	+18
Sept p	+12.1	+14

(revised by seasonal factors)

Industry is still depressed, as shown by last week's figures for output in August.

The volume of shop sales dropped by just under 1 per cent last month to 1061 (1970-100) from 1072 in August.

This is a further indication of the sluggish growth in the "real" economy, which has persisted this year despite the strong turnaround in Britain's financial health.

In the latest quarter salespick up.

were 2.9 per cent up on the previous quarter in volume terms. But this is still almost 2 per cent below the year-ago level.

In the first nine months of this year the average volume of retail trade was about 3 per cent below the average over the whole of last year.

Government estimates for consumer spending made at the time of the spring Budget were clearly over optimistic. It now appears that people were saving a fairly high proportion of their incomes in the first half of this year despite the squeeze on earnings as a result of pay restraint and inflation.

The boost to spending power from this summer's

Europa

Dollar under stress as pendulum swings to sterling

The calm which had returned to the foreign exchange markets during September following the summer's monetary storms seems to be in jeopardy once again as a result of the recent sharp decline of the dollar against all other currencies.

Granted, the central banks have become skilled at keeping the situation under control, and having made a number of adjustments, notably to the Japanese currency's parity, they have succeeded, sometimes by huge purchases of dollars, in maintaining relatively stable rates—26 yen and DM2.32 to the dollar, and \$1.74 to the pound. This said, however, they have not succeeded in neutralizing the pressures or preventing their effects from building up and erupting from time to time.

In particular, the great pendulum swing which started a few months ago in the West between the United States and its partners is continuing inexorably. On one side, it is pushing the dollar down, despite the steady rise in American interest rates. As a result of the Federal Reserve System's restrictive policy, overnight rates have now reached 6½ per cent and prime rate 7½ per cent, whereas the money supply, at 11 per cent, is still much higher than the target of 6½ per cent.

On the other side, the European currencies are being pushed up, since the continuing decline in interest rates.

The pound is still well to the forefront in these developments. Here, special factors in addition to those common to all currencies are coming into play, for instance the prospects for North Sea oil revenue and

the continued high level of long-term interest rates (12 per cent).

These divergent trends are producing some extraordinary results. Following a further reduction in minimum lending rate to 5 per cent, British rates—in the short term at least—are lower than in the United States, 6 per cent against 6½ per cent for overnight money and 7 per cent compared with 7½ per cent in the case of prime rate. Moreover, in the forward market the pound is now being quoted, not at a discount but at a premium, indicating that the experts expect it to continue rising steadily.

Who would have believed such a mere 10 months ago that such a situation could have come about?

Excesses in any direction are disruptive, however, and Britain still has the problem of keeping the situation under control by channelling the somewhat artificial influx of capital and maintaining a realistic exchange rate which will not undermine exports and business activities. Unfortunately, despite the low interest rates (inflation is still 8 per cent) and notwithstanding the accumulation of reserves, which is more than \$1,000m, there is still a move towards the levels of West Germany and Saudi Arabia, the pound has once again been forced up to \$1.77 and beyond.

Only if the dollar is taken in hand in the United States will these pressures ease.

The fundamental problem is undoubtedly the American balance of payments deficit, which is posing an increasingly serious threat to the stability of Western currencies and economies.

THE ECONOMY						
Growth (per cent) industrial production (1)	Investment (2)	Wage increases (per cent) (7)	Budget deficit (3, 4)	Stability trade balance (2, 4)	Inflation rate per cent (5)	Inflation rate per cent (6)
United States	5	8	8	-2.5 (-45)	-2.4 (-3.6)	5.5
West Germany	-2	4	7	-2.9 (-35)	+2.9 (+2.9)	3
France	-3	1	10	-0.8 (-12)	-2.7 (-3.8)	10
Great Britain	-3	3	6	-5.5 (-7)	-1.9 (-0.2)	9
Italy	3	3	30	-9 (-1300)	-0.6 (-80)	10

(1) Three-month average expressed as annual rate.

(2) Estimate for 1977.

(3) Estimate for fiscal 1977-78.

(4) As percentage of gnp and in national currency (000m)

MONETARY AND FINANCIAL EFFECTS

Annual growth per cent in money supply (M1) (5)	Day to day	Prime rate (6)	Foreign exchange rate		
			Against the dollar (6)	Against basket of 6 currencies (7)	Change in stock exchange per cent index (8)
Dollar	11 (8)	6½	7.50	100.0	-3
Deutschmark	14 (6)	4	6.00	2.29 (+1.5) (113.7)	1 (14)
Franc	4 (6)	8½	9.30	4.86 (+1) (91.9)	5 (2)
Pound	18 (12)	6	7.0	1.76 (+0.8) (86.5)	-2 (80)
Lira	(20)	12	17.0	882 (0) (78.1)	-4 (-4)

(5) Six months moving average expressed as annual rate.

(6) Figures in parentheses give percentage change in last month.

(7) End December 1975 = 100. Figure in parentheses gives position last month. Currencies are five listed in table plus Japanese yen.

(8) Change in previous month. Figure in parentheses gives change over previous 12 months.

The main cause for concern is not really the direct monetary and financial effects of this deficit, because even though it is very large (the forecast for 1977 is \$30,000m) it is still only 2.4 per cent, roughly the same as in France. Moreover, when invisibles are taken into account these are the reactions of Washington in attempting to combat unemployment and protect threatened industries.

This could lead to a trade war, inevitably accompanied by a monetary war and a reduction in the dollar's parity. Japan is regarded as the main culprit.

There is little likelihood that adjustments such as the change in the yen's parity from 266 to 252 to the dollar will be sufficient. The real need seems to be to get the Western economies back into phase, with deceleration in the United States and acceleration elsewhere.

Maurice Bonnemaison

£4 increase for bank managers

By Christopher Thomas

Labour Reporter

A phase two deal, giving £4 a week, has been agreed for 1,300 managers and assistant managers at Williams and Glyn's, backdated to July 1. It is the first English clearing bank to settle under phase two for other than non-clerical staff in the present round of negotiations.

The National Union of Bank Employees has told the bank it intends to reopen negotiations for further increases if there is a "decided change" in Government. TUC and CBI government, and there is a pay explosion. The statement was issued by the bank.

A settlement in Lloyd's, National Westminster and Barclays is being held up because of disagreement between Nube and the staff associations. Nube wants to settle for phase two increases but the staff associations are seeking a 10 per cent increase from August 1. The issue is to go to arbitration.

At Midland, the employers are refusing to make a settlement and Nube is taking the management to arbitration.

The clearing banks have asked Nube to reconsider a decision to withdraw from joint negotiating machinery it shares with the staff associations. However, Mr Leif Mills, general secretary, said that the union would not be "dragged back" to joint bargaining.

Maritime forum gives stern warning on 'suicidal' cost of subsidized tonnage

By Michael Ball

Shipping Correspondent

Britain and other world shipbuilding countries are on a suicidal course that could drag free world shipping, as well as shipbuilding, down in the 1980s, according to the International Maritime Industry Forum.

Policies on the lines of Britain's recent £116m deal with Poland could lead governments with debt totalling up to \$30,000m over the next seven years, and subsidies running at nearly \$2,000m a year from next year, the forum, which represents world ship owners, shipbuilders, banks and oil industries, said yesterday.

Even more serious could be the impact of free world subsidizing of churning out cheap subsidized ships, particularly for

eastern block and developing countries.

Annual losses on world tankers operations are already expected to rise from \$450m last year to \$2,000m in 1980, and serious problems are emerging in the dry bulk sector, and in liner and specialized shipping.

Clearly, the government-induced construction of further surplus tonnage would dangerously aggravate an already critical situation", the forum says in a report circulated to governments, and published yesterday.

"Unless confidence in the operation of markets and in the value of shipping is restored, normal sources of finance for new ships will become seriously limited. It is only too likely that many shipping companies, including some of long experience and high

reputation for safe and efficient operation, will be forced to withdraw wholly or in part from shipping, or go into liquidation unless government help is provided.

"The prospect must be faced that the whole structure of ownership, management, and operation of the free world's shipping may be dramatically changed if the depressing effect of over tonnage is not removed and if present policies continue."

Introducing the report, at a London press conference yesterday, Sir James Dunnett, IMIF chairman, disclosed that western Europe's shipbuilders, now in the throes of their own negotiations with governments, took a more optimistic view, estimating shipyards at \$1,000m rather than \$2,000m to 1980, but they still agreed with the general terms of the report.

Ship orders in nine months at 1976 total

By Peter Bill

Industrial Correspondent

Britain's shipyards gained nearly as many orders in the first nine months of this year to September as they did in the whole of 1976, according to the latest returns published by British Shipbuilders, the state shipbuilding corporation formed in July.

In the first nine months the industry secured orders for 273,322 tons gross of new ships, almost equal to the 382,773 tons gained last year and substantially more than the meagre 66,528 tons the industry secured in 1975.

But British Shipbuilders gave warning that the intake of work was still lower than the rate of production, and stated that there could be no relaxation of its efforts to secure every available contract.

British Shipbuilders acknowledged the assistance in the domestic industry's efforts afforded by the Government's £65m intervention fund, created earlier this year to provide

subsidies in order to close the gap between British and foreign yard prices.

It also noted that the inflow of orders reflected the intensive marketing efforts undertaken by British Shipbuilders and individual yards.

The latest figures do not include the Anglo-Polish shipbuilding package which still remains to be completed and terms finally agreed. Final agreement on the deal is not expected much before the end of this month.

Architects' workload still falling

The value of new commissions won by architects is still falling, although the decline is less rapid than earlier in the year, according to the Royal Institute of British Architects' latest workload survey.

Comparing the six months to September with the previous half-year, 40 per cent of offices reported commissions to be lower or much lower, while only 27 per cent stated that they were higher. The remainder experienced no change. The corresponding figures for the March survey were 51 per cent, 18 per cent and 31 per cent respectively.

Figures for the volume of design work in hand also provide little ground for optimism. In private offices, the survey found that 67 per cent have less than six months' work in the pipeline, against 67 per cent in March.

Because of different working patterns, 76 per cent of public offices have more than a year's work in hand. But RIBA points out that the decline in public sector activity is reflected by a predicted 20 per cent drop in staffing requirements by March 1978.

Earlier this month, when closing that 22 per cent of architects are out of work, RIBA suggested that the slump in the building industry was affecting the profession through substantial unemployment rather than unemployment.

At present there are more than 100 users of Dialog in the United Kingdom (among more than 400 in Europe as a whole),

Strike at British Oxygen begins to threaten industry

By Our Labour Staff

A strike by workers at British Oxygen Co, which will have a serious impact on wide areas of industry if it is protracted, is already beginning to bite.

Corning, the American glass manufacturer, has laid off 400 workers at its Sunderland factory. Two of its seven production furnaces have been shut and another is running at a low level.

A spokesman said: "We are trying to conserve what stocks of oxygen we have. We have had no deliveries for more than a week, and if the strike continues there will be further lay-offs." The factory employs 3,000 people.

About 300 men at the Scott-Litgows shipyards on the Lower Clyde are to be laid off this morning. Mr Ross Belch, managing director, said the yards, which employ more than 8,000 people, managed to maintain production last week despite a shortage of industrial gases. But half of the

yeards were out of supplies. The British Steel Corporation said output was still at a standstill at its main basic oxygen plants at Corby because of the strike. Output of high quality engineering steels has been cut in Sheffield.

Colin Iverness writes: British Steel Corporation said the strike was affecting its activities in Newport, Wales; Connest, co Durham, and three areas where British Oxygen had plants close to those of British Steel. Supplies were being received normally via piping.

At Corby the basic oxygen plant of British Steel has closed down but the tubes division was working to normal capacity. At the Orb works at Newport the annealing department had ceased production, but the rest of the works was carrying on. Production at Connest was down by 15 per cent.

In the Sheffield area production at Aldwarke and Tinsley Park was cut by 50 per cent.

More concrete price-fixing pacts alleged

By Our Commercial Editor

Another 12 alleged price-fixing agreements in the ready-mixed concrete industry were placed on the Register of Restrictive Practices yesterday by Mr Gordon Borrie, the Director-General of Fair Trading. This brings the total of such alleged agreements to 61, and more are expected to be announced soon.

Mr Borrie has already said he will take all such cases to the Restrictive Practices Court to ask for orders stopping the companies involved giving effect to the alleged agreements or to any similar agreements.

The agreements registered yesterday and the areas of operation were:

Bedford: Amey Roadstone,

Ready Mixed Concrete (Transite), Hartigan Readymix, Steedley Minerals, Mixcrete.

Mellshead Derives and Bradford Aven: Amey Roadstone, Mixcrete, Ready Mixed Concrete (Western). Agreement terminated last June.

Wells, Radstock, and Midsomer Norton: Amey Roadstone, Morris & Perry (Gurney Slade Quarries), Bowes Quarries Topmix, Ready Mixed Concrete (South West). Agreement terminated last June.

Worthing: Amey Roadstone, Ready Mixed Concrete (South Coast), Francis (Concrete). Francis (Concrete) ceased to be a party last December.

Seaford, Lewes and Rottingdean: Amey Roadstone, Ready Mixed Concrete (South Coast), Francis (Concrete). Francis (Concrete) ceased to be a party last December.

East and West Sussex: Amey Roadstone, Ready Mixed Concrete (South Coast), Brett Ready Mixed Concrete.

Tunbridge Wells: Amey Roadstone, Ready Mixed Concrete (South East), Redland Readymix.

Hastings, Redhill: Amey Roadstone, Brett Ready Mixed Concrete (South East),

Big catch
bargain
hunters at
zoo sale

THE TIMES TUESDAY OCTOBER 18 1977

BY THE FINANCIAL EDITOR

Gold in the limelight

Gold bugs had not been expecting bullion to move so effortlessly and quickly over the \$160 an ounce level, as it did yesterday, soon after establishing a stable \$150 base. And this, of course, put gold shares in the limelight yesterday. With the market temporarily absorbing the auctions and currencies in a state of flux the stage looks set for bullion to have another good run. Not perhaps as good as 1972-74 but sufficient to give equity and commodity markets into the hands.

The precedent, of course, is 1974, when gold knocked on the \$200 door. But the real test then was inflation after the oil crisis hit today the worry is that we are heading from recession into deeper recession. Hardly a backdrop for another boom in gold.

Still gold is the psychological metal par-

excellence where it is foolish to swim against the tide. So where does that leave gold shares? In recent months they have knocked boots off any other sector but they have also been catching up after the abysmal performance in the wake of the South African political upsets.

In ex-premium terms—and that is where the market really is—the index of gold shares against bullion has moved from a low of 0.55:1 to around 0.77:1 compared with 1.75:1 level in the good old days when investors were discounting everything in sight.

With the market now demanding much higher yields to compensate for political uncertainties, the best that can be hoped for is a return to the 1:1 level which is only likely to be achieved given the high cost structure in South African mines—when gold goes through \$180.

Although marginal mines—ERPM rose by 432p yesterday—have again been in the vanguard of the rise, my advice is still to stay with the good quality mines with a panache flavour like the highly rated Randfontein, Vaal Reefs or Harties, especially as New York (now half the whole market) still not touch marginals.

Meanwhile, the quarters opened yesterday with Gold Fields of South Africa's results showing that it is the big operations in West and East Driefontein that are taking up profits on the back of increased production. It will not be until the December figures that we see the margins showing their leverage to the higher gold price now.

Self regulation

Accountants prepare the ground rules

In the next few weeks Lord Cross of Balloch should publish his eight-man committee's review of the disciplinary procedures of British accountancy bodies and make recommendations for improvement. At before he does the Institute of Chartered Accountants in England and Wales will take the bull by the horns by saying that it demands that if self-regulation is going to work, then justice must not only be done, but demonstrably seen to be done.

Next week then, the Institute will be holding (and no doubt considerably embarrassing) firms and individual accountants involved in two Department of Trade inspectors' reports, and will also make a general statement on how it intends to treat future inspectors' reports.

For although the contents of the Cross review are a closely guarded secret no one in the profession seriously expects it to recommend anything other than self-regulation.

This will be in accord with the view of the Department of Trade, which would much prefer the accountants to regulate themselves, even if Mr Hattersley, in referring to the Smith/Bisgood merger, seems to be suggesting that the Stock Exchange can't much of the Cross review, therefore, is likely to be made up of recommendations of ways in which self-regulation can be seen to be effective.

But the problems in self-regulation are legion. First there is the difficulty that editors may be accountable at law for their performance. Second, and perhaps more difficult, is the problem of judging where competence shades into negligence and negligence into dishonesty.

Questions of technical competence are clearly within the self-regulatory jurisdiction of the various institutes, but negligence and dishonesty are the province of the law, and Department of Trade reports. It would be bothless self-regulation which merely centred accountants already criticized by the department's inspectors, but the law of libel may still restrict other comments.

But many of the problems faced by self-

discipline would also be faced by discipline by a state imposed body. The profession is clearly girding itself to keep its valued independence, but the debate should begin, not end, with the publication of Cross.

Mothercare

Expectations were too high

With Marks & Spencer reporting today and British Home Stores on Wednesday, the market expected Mothercare to open a "retailers' week" in fine style. However, it turned out that Mothercare's decision to build up stocks at the expense of cash was hardly timed in the light of a depressed summer for consumer spending. Moreover, it was caught by a switch in sales from the high margin goods like coats and prams to cheaper lines, so it had to go in for some extensive price cutting to dispose of old season stocks.

But in spite of pressure on United Kingdom margins there is nothing much wrong with the 26 per cent growth in pretax profits to £6.4m and the market disappointment with the figures—the shares were 12p down at 184p yesterday—reflects nothing more significant than stale bull positions being unwound.

Unlike many high quality retail stocks, Mothercare reckons there is still plenty of potential left in the home market. It now operates 166 British stores and aims ultimately for between 225 to 250. Moreover, store size is increasing with the current average of 2,800 sq ft rising to around 4,000 sq ft.

Competition has so far made little impact. Boots has launched a "Baby Boots" range, but Mothercare claims the initial impact on local sales is soon dissipated and other retail giants have looked at the market but decided against an attempt in view of Mothercare's dominance.

But this may not be the case in Mothercare's newest market, the United States, where profits will not make any significant impact until 1980 and competition can be expected to be a good deal fiercer.

Mothercare should make profits of £15m this year, which suggest a p/e ratio of 16.4. This is at the lower end of the scale for comparable stocks and some improvement might be expected against the sector.



Having badly underperformed the life sector during the past three months, shares in Hamro Life, whose managing director is Mr. Mark Weinberg (above), were stirred into action by yesterday's interim results jumping 10 per cent to 275p.

New annual premiums, which measured by initial commissions represent about 85 per cent of the total business, shrank down from £13.8m to £12.1m. But last year's interim figures were given an extraordinary boost by the sale of maximum allocation plans in the first quarter and the latest figure compares favourably with the £9.4m recorded in the previous half.

Meanwhile single premium business dropped from £29.4m to £22.5m reflecting Hamro's increased emphasis on long-term contract business.

Hamro reports that new business has been running significantly ahead of last year since June 30 and earlier outside expectations of a 20 per cent rise in profits to around £6.3m this year may prove conservative.

However, income considerations were by far the most important factor behind yesterday's rise. As a stock market newcomer Hamro has raised the interim payment by 20 per cent.

But the group's indication that it is prepared to drop last year's 1.75 times cover a share now that the group is on a firm footing could mean at least a 25 per cent increase in the total dividend this year. If so the prospective yield even after yesterday's surge forward would be 10.5 per cent—almost double the sector average, and would help bring Hamro into line.

Business Diary: The two blanketeteers • Coca-Cola's just deserts?

It takes some doing to keep sex out of a novel about a man who founded the family fortune on beds, but Richard Early has seen to it that his first novel, *Apprentice* (London edge £4.50), is not making the world bring a blush into the cheek of the young person.

The apprentice of the title, you see, is Thomas Early, the founder of what is now the quoted Wimsey blanket-maker, Charles Early and Marriot. Richard the novelist is the five times great-grandson of Thomas.

Thomas was indeed early to blanket making. He started as an apprentice in 1669 when he was 14. Early the novelist came late to fiction; that is his first novel and he's 70.

Richard, the Master Richard as he is still sometimes called in Wimsey, is honorary president of the family firm. He told Business Diary Editor Ross Davies yesterday that he decided to try a novel after collaborating with Alfred Plummer on the firm's history, *The Blanket Makers*.

This was published by Routledge in 1969, as part of the tercentenary of the firm's history. Routledge published another book of the firm's history, *The Atlanta*, Georgia-based

in the Arabs' bad books for 10 years for supplying concubines to the Israeli border. Although the Arab countries, Algeria, Mauritania, Morocco, Somalia and Tunisia continued to slake their thirst with Coke, the ban was enough to shut out the company from the world's fastest-growing market.

Enter Sam Ayoub, an Egyptian-born naturalized American, who last month concluded 13 months of negotiations with his former countrymen that could at worst give the company a toehold in the "central" Arab market and at best open up the lot.

Coca-Cola and the Egyptians have signed a deal in which the American firm will manage and take a half share in a new \$50m citrus fruit operation at Ismailia.⁴ Coca-Cola comes off the Egyptian blacklist, and presumably the Egyptians support the company's case when the league discusses the ban in Tunis next month.

Ayoub is giving up the chairmanship of the parent company to take on the new job, but will remain a vice-president. His new job will be to encourage local businessmen throughout the Arab countries to take on bottling franchises—and since the company mentions specific territories, among them Saudi Arabia, hopes are held for Tunis.

Another reputation remains

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Ever since Labour came to power in 1974 the TUC has been working towards an economy planned from top to bottom with the unions involved at every point. From the beginning, they envisaged the interplay of industrial action at four levels.

From the National Economic Development Council (NEDC) and National Enterprise Board, and other joint bodies preparing overall plans at the top, to the economic development committees and latterly the sector working parties formulating more detailed targets for individual industries, and identifying bottlenecks. Then, at company level, where the final decisions are made, and for example, the Bullock report was to provide the basis, and to the shop floor where those decisions are implemented.

The network of committees for the two top levels is there, with 36 sector working parties (SWPs) set up since the beginning of last year to forward the strategy for industry, which the government put to the NEDC two years ago. But so far, the machinery has not

the lower levels of the planning machinery, and to consider with them what more the unions can do.

The TUC have long been divided over questions about the unions' own arrangements, whether there are shop stewards' committees or combined committees to deal with many issues, whether there are regional plans, whether those activities are related to the work of individual unions, whether they can draw on the research departments of the unions, to relieve the TUC's burden of briefing members, and whether they have actually raised a prospect of faster and more sustained growth.

The meeting is not mainly concerned with the failures of the other parties in the machinery. It will concentrate on the trade union role in the companies, and the link with the workers' parties. This is a crucial issue, and holds the key to future planning developments," says Mr David Leach, head of the TUC's economic department.

The TUC's 1976 economic review included a checklist of questions which trade union representatives might put to SWPs and in discussion with individual companies about their investment and production

and manpower plans for the immediate, and longer term.

To these have now been added questions about the unions' own arrangements, whether there are shop stewards' committees or combined committees to deal with many issues, whether those activities are related to the work of individual unions, whether they can draw on the research departments of the unions, to relieve the TUC's burden of briefing members, and whether they have actually raised a prospect of faster and more sustained growth.

The trade union officers and shop stewards at the conference will be asked how much they have been able to get SWPs to identify what needs to be done by individual companies to meet agreed sectoral policies.

The TUC has the impression that employer-members have resisted this, and that sometimes who has supplied much of the thrust for the planning policy.

They also believe that there has been government and management resistance to the establishment of codes of practice on consultation, for instance, on strike notice and collective bargaining to provide

gives under the Industry Act. The TUC is thinking in terms of government sanctions to make companies conclude plans and agreements.

The best way to do that, and to ensure that the decisions are fully carried out, it is suggested, is for unions representing the workers to participate in them. And the first step is for the unions to set up company-wide organizations such as the joint representative committee which Bullock

recommended.

It may seem strange to outside observers that in discussing a national plan designed to reinvigorate manufacturing industry, nothing is said about over-manning, or restrictive labour practices. The TUC may reply that once workers' representatives are sharing in the direction of the company they will become very conscious of the need to make the best use of manpower in a competitive world.

The TUC believes, as do others, that the benefits of North Sea oil, while they last, should be used to reconstruct the country's manufacturing base. They also believe that, to do this, it is necessary to have a plan that works. Their economic committee intend to see the Chancellor of the Exchequer and the Secretary of State for Industry when the conference is over, to ask for a clear statement as to what practical steps the Government intends to take.

The resolution was a compromise one, calling for legislation which might result in trade union representation on company boards or, if they preferred, on consultation, for instance, on strike notice and collective bargaining to provide

for wider trade union influence over policy.

The argument for industrial democracy implicit in the coming conference is that it is necessary for effective national planning. It suggests that no purpose is served by generalizing about objectives at national level, or by drawing specific plans for the various sectors of industry unless there is mechanism to induce companies to take the decisions necessary to give the blueprints substance.

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Stock Exchange Prices

Late rally

ACCOUNT DAYS: Dealings Began, Oct 17. Dealings End, Oct 28. 5 Contango Day, Oct 31. Settlement Day, Nov 8

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Appointments Vacant
also on page 13

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STRATFORD '72. Tel: 01-226 1000.

LOW MILEAGE 2.0 litre supercharged. Tel: 01-226 1000.

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1976 GTR. Nov. 1976. White. 20,000 miles. Tel: 01-2

